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REASONS FOR CAUTION.

SOME apprehension is unquestionably now felt by the best-informed persons of the City. There has often been more noisy alarm; but if men's judgments were *weighed* as well as counted, there has, perhaps, seldom been a moment when there was a greater feeling of anxiety. When calamities *have* happened, anybody can be alarmed: in general, the greater the previous folly and confidence the greater the subsequent fear and fright. The few and wiser part of the community are anxious *in time*, and it may certainly be said that they are anxious now.

The Bank reserve of *notes* is 4,800,000*l*, and there is a saying among people of good judgment that when that reserve is under 5,000,000*l*, times are serious. Many bankers, who understand theory little and care for it even less, understand those figures well, and take them to heart when they see them. But it is not upon any such rule of thumb calculation that the existing apprehension of good judges is grounded. In a word, they fear that the magnitude of our liabilities *may be* too much for the littleness of our resources.

The figures to which we last week drew attention exhibit the augmentation of our trade. They cannot be enough studied, because they show how, *month by month*, our commerce has incessantly augmented. But the principal fact is enormous—

	£
The exports of January, 1862, were	8,439,055
— imports — —	8,165,699
Together	16,604,754

In the last month of the present year to which the accounts are made up,

	£
The exports for June are	13,978,526
— imports for May	22,392,601
Together	36,371,127

or much more than 100 per cent.

If, indeed, we could be sure that all these augmentations were quite sound, there would be good reason for confidence, but there are several reasons which should make us suspicious of their soundness. *First.* There is no doubt that trade has been very profitable, and the best *recipe* for creating over-trading is augmenting the profit of ordinary trading. Human nature will not stand it. If you see that, by augmenting your business, you can increase your income nobody knows how much; you *do* increase your business, you borrow as much as your banker will lend you, and you *strain* in every way your capital to the utmost. Such is our present case. People have been encouraged to do much by the profits of doing much, and it is to be feared that the excess of the result will be in proportion to the intensity of the stimulant.

High profits commonly create undue trade, but at this time they have had especial conveniences for creating it. Nothing can, as we have often shown, be better in principle and idea than finance companies. But nothing, also, can be more liable to abuse. On the 2nd of January, this year, in a professedly anticipatory article, after some remarks on the magnitude of our savings and the greatness of our resources, we observed:—"We are sure, therefore, that the new Companies "are not as yet injuring the country by exhausting its capital, "but it is not impossible—we desire to speak with doubt and "caution—that some of them may be co-operating with older "establishments in creating evil of another sort. To speak "plainly, it *may* be that the great facilities for obtaining "discount and advances—facilities unexampled, it is to be "remembered, in the money market—may have generated a "certain quantity of bad business. Credit is the life of trade, "but every sudden growth of new credit is always tainted "with an admixture of evil. The late extensive credit has "fortunately fallen upon a period of very prosperous trade— "of trade stimulated by cheap food, and, therefore, we may "hope that the alloy of evil may not be large. Still, some "alloy general considerations warn us to expect, and what "alloy there is, a long period of dear money, especially one of "oscillating dear money, will be sure to display and detect. "On the whole, therefore, we anticipate that the year 1864 "will be a serious though not an alarming year. Our trade "will probably be very large and very profitable, but against "this we shall have to set the possible consequences of a long "period of dear money,—the gradual detection of undue "credit,—and the gradual failure of any trade which such "credit may either have fostered or created." We do not quote these remarks to obtain the credit of prophets, but we cite them to escape the censure of being wise *only* after the event. Everybody to-day is talking of the misdeeds of minor finance companies and smaller banks, as if they were the most certain and obvious things in the world. We fear there is much questionable second class paper afloat. The great profit of trade has given an undue desire for extension, and the new facilities of credit have given the undue means.

Again, the banks whose object it is to lend to foreign countries, admirable as their business is in theory and idea, have nevertheless in bare fact and actual practice great temptations. They, like other bankers, must lend only on convertible security. But in many countries there are few convertible securities, and such banks are tempted to lend on the most natural —but at the same time most inconvertible of all securities— the land of a foreign country. If it be true, as is said, that there are bills in London representing large territories in rude countries, we can only say that they are bad bills, because they represent unsaleable commodities. We are now beginning to suspect, perhaps unduly, the "paper" which we have till now given undue facilities for creating.

Nor are these the only mischievous causes which have lately been at work. New companies have great merits, and we have often shown not only their advisability but their necessity in the present times. But they have an inherent defect. They involve, or nearly so, *a sale of the good-will in an untried business.* Certain projectors get up a company with good

prospects and good objects, or what they think to be such; but they do not intend to continue in the business. Their trade is erection, not administration: when Company No. I. is finished they pass to Company No. II. They found a business which they believe to be good, but they sell it before it is tested and found to be good. Such a temptation is very formidable. The public do not subscribe to companies so liberally as they did, but so long as they are willing to subscribe companies will be many. Few could withstand the temptation of *creating* property for themselves; of devising shares which look well and sound well, and may be sold for good sums whether they pay or not. The vice of joint stock companies is the sinister interest of their founders.

The position of the Bank of England just now is not good. The liabilities of the banking department are:—

	£
Public deposits	5,155,704
Private ditto	13,519,626
Seven day and other bills	560,770
	19,236,100

And the reserve of notes and coin is 5,598,493*l.* It is true that this is generally a time of the year when the reserve is small, and that as the harvest is this year earlier than usual, the annual demands for coin on the Bank till have been felt sooner than is common. Still it is necessary to use the screw tightly, and it is perhaps sanguine to hope that the last turn will be sufficient and effectual.

THE PROPOSED TERMS OF PEACE BETWEEN DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The terms of peace proposed by Austria and Prussia to Denmark, and ultimately accepted by the latter, are more moderate than was to be expected. The Danes, indeed, abandon all Alsen, all Schleswig, all Holstein, and all Lauenburg; they cede a piece of Jutland small in area, but most convenient to Germany for naval purposes. On the other hand, they retain the rest of Jutland, and Fünen, which the Germans might easily have taken, and which Denmark unaided could never have recovered. The Danes lose, and the Germans gain, the whole original ground of quarrel, and Lauenburg into the bargain; but Denmark does not lose, as yet at least, the whole of her continental dominion, or any of the large islands near to the peninsula. She comes off ill, but better than but lately seemed likely.

The most natural and inevitable observation on these terms is that Denmark might certainly have obtained better terms at the Conference. She might then have attained a frontier that gave her some of Schleswig, whereas by the present terms she loses some of Jutland. She was undoubtedly foolish, but there were great excuses for her error. The King of Denmark is a German, and he cannot be expected to have, *while yet new and untried*, in a quarrel between Denmark and Germany, an influence over his Danish subjects equal to that of a native Dane. He is rejected by his brother, the Duke of Glücksburg, who supports the claim to Schleswig of the Duke of Augustenburg, and yet he is not so accepted by the Danes as to be able to guide and govern them. He has the inevitable misfortune of a convert. He is hated by those whom he leaves, and not trusted by those whom he joins. A new King, thus doubted and suspected, must himself be a difficulty in settling the terms of peace between the country of his birth and the country of his adoption. The Danes would always have believed that King Christian had voluntarily and tamely ceded some of Schleswig if it had not, as now, been proved by evident facts of irresistible cogency that no part of it could be retained, but that the whole was inevitably gone. This difficult position of the new King is one excuse for Denmark; and another, and even better, is the uncertain attitude of foreign Governments. Whatever else may be said of the policy of the English Government (and we have no wish now to recur to a subject on which we have written much, and of which all the world is tired), at least it cannot be said to be an *effectual* policy. Mr Gladstone says we always intended to support Denmark if France would join, but we never intended to support her alone, and if France would not join. And this is a most intelligible policy, for the wisdom of which there is much to be said, but the misfortune is that we did not make Denmark *understand* it. An explicit despatch, written a few months since, would have made everything clear. Lord Russell's incisiveness and aptness which have often done harm, would then have been most useful. Denmark hoped, perhaps, when she should not have hoped, but we ought to have used words that must have prevented her hoping. We do not say she was right in refusing the better terms she might have obtained at the Congress, but the attitude of England and the dubious position of her King palliate, if they do not excuse, her error.

Nor is England alone to blame. The Emperor of the French, when the whole history is fully written out, will probably be blamed still more. For a long time, as was often shown in these pages, he occupied a position as admirable in principle as it was irresistible in power. While England was foolishly insisting on the bad and impossible treaty of 1852, he wisely held aloof. He said, "I will do my part, and perform my portion "of the agreement, though I think it was a mistake and "an error, but I cannot *compel* others to perform theirs. "I wish for the formation of efficient nations out of homo-"geneous nationalities; and the treaty of 1852 would make "a weak State out of alien and hostile peoples. I have not "promised to create by force a bad state of things, and I "won't create it." So far his logic was impregnable, and his wisdom without fault. But when England changed her tone he should have changed his; if when England begun wisely to advocate the division of the *States* at the line where the *nations* divide already; if he whose peculiar policy it is had advocated it too, Denmark might have had a good frontier, and the quarrel between her and Germany been settled as it ought to have been. Upon *him* will be the responsibility if the erection of a bad boundary, and the junction of alien and antagonistic races, should hereafter cause worse trouble to Europe. Just when his favourite principle needed his help, he receded and abandoned it. Denmark might be pardoned for hoping that so farsighted, and, in his way, so consistent a politician, would not persevere to the end in such an error.

Still the quarrel is settled in a tolerable way for Europe. Austria and Prussia have been more moderate than was to be hoped, or than the extreme party in Germany wished and imagined. Denmark has lost much, but she will retain something; and if she has erred in not getting better terms, there is much at least to exculpate and excuse her.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE NEW REGIME IN MEXICO.

Lord Palmerston was, we think, in the right when on the last day of the session he stated, in answer to a remonstrance from Mr Kinglake, that Her Majesty's Government intended to recognise the new Empire established in Mexico. Napoleon's experiment appears, when all accounts are collated, to have have been as yet somewhat unexpectedly successful. The Archduke has arrived, not only in the country but in the capital, has taken up the reins, and is displaying that curious faculty or rather instinct for governing which in the Hapsburgs, as in the Turks, seems to be independent of intellectual power. Without reposing implicit confidence in all the accounts so carefully circulated, we may still feel reasonably certain that he is master of the capital, of the vast plateau upon which it stands,—an Empire in itself, and worth more than all the rest of Mexico in its greatest days,—and of all the ports, except one, at which Customs duties can be levied. We may be assured, too, that he perceives the necessity, at least for a time, of maintaining his dictatorship, and not impeding reorganisation by conferring power on a very corrupt class,—the old politicians of Mexico. The scheme of government he has laid down, that of administering the provinces through Prefects, may be despotic and is centralising, but it will meet two Mexican wants, that of some link to bind the provinces to the capital, and that of an ubiquitous authority strong enough to arrest local pronunciamentos. The Prefectures being few, he can probably find competent men to fill them, and with their aid he ought to be able to ensure his first object, the devotion of the national revenue to the national needs. There is reason to believe that at least one-half of the gross amount taken out of the people's pocket never reached the State coffers at all, was sacrificed in collection by peculation and by a corrupt carelessness about local expenditure. A Mexican Commission also has been appointed to collect financial information, and advise on the propriety of new taxes, and already, it is said, a small sum of money of actual visible cash is on its way to Europe, earnest of new honesty and new success in the management of the Treasury. Then it seems well established that the Emperor has been received with un-

expected enthusiasm. The temper of the mixed races is still doubtful, but the Spaniards, who are still owners of a vast amount of Mexican property, think a descendant of Charles the Fifth who can give them and their treasure some decent security, is a fit object for loyalty. The priests are, of course, with the new throne, and their alliance is not quite so onerous as it appears. The question of Church property must be settled by compromise in Mexico no less than in Spain, and the Hapsburgs, however ardently Catholic, are still Sovereigns, and, like other Sovereigns, very tenacious of priestly interference. Above all, the Indians have received their new master with a decided manifestation of pleasure. Exaggerated as some of the accounts may seem, there is a *primâ facie* probability about them. All the native traditions point to a despotism as the most acceptable form of government, to a monarchy as the system under which Indians were happiest, and least vexed by burdens. If it be true that the natives have produced a prophecy which points to Maximilian, his luck is as great as ours in Pegu, where a similar tradition disarmed all local resistance; but, setting aside that story, and another of the same kind,—the re-appearance of the Aztec crown,—enough remains to show that the Indians think the change for their benefit. Five thousand Frenchmen would not else be under orders for Vera Cruz, nor would General Santa Anna have been pardoned and created the first marshal of the new Empire. This adhesion of the Indians was not expected, and immensely increases the chances of the Emperor. They compose five millions of the population, out of eight, the calculation being:—

Whites	1,000,000
Half-breeds	2,000,000
Natives	5,000,000

And this is probably below the truth. The Indians are brave, patient, and hardy, make most excellent cavalry, and fair foot soldiers, and may, with a little patience and judgment, be formed into a cheap and efficient sepoy army, thoroughly acclimatised, and needing the support only of a powerful modern artillery. The Belgian legion and money will speedily supply that, and Maximilian may find himself in two years at the head of a force sufficient to secure an internal order as complete as that of India. It must be remembered that the disorder in Mexico has not proceeded from the power of the local elements of disturbance, but from the weakness of the central authority in suppressing petty outbreaks. A regiment of three thousand men which can move quickly, which can be trusted not to favour brigands, and which can rely on the perfect firmness of the central power, will keep down an entire province, enable the property holders, who dislike brigands quite as much as statesmen can do, to use their local means, without the risk of certain and cruel retaliation. Three thousand men could do little in a province, say like Cohahuila, but they can so strengthen the orderly inhabitants as to enable them to do a great deal. Order, if established even for one year, soon develops interests which depend on its maintenance, and people who have money to lose by plunder, soon learn to hate plunderers very bitterly. So long as a quasi legal authority still roams about the country levying contributions against the new Government there will be disturbance, but every mail announces the submission of some adherent of Juarez, and the ready pardon accorded to any leader of note who abandons him. If Maximilian the First will only adhere to that policy of lenity, punishing inexorably only when resistance occurs *after* submission, the prospects of Mexico would seem to be brighter than they have been for this generation.

The old difficulty, the irritation of the United States, remains, of course, as great as ever. Should the two divisions reunite, however, the North will not be very eager to add to territories already too large a new and very unmanageable population, or to fight France in order to increase the authority and prestige of the South. On the other hand, if the States divide, Mexico can at all times ally itself with one against the other, or with the West against both, while it is defended from invasion by a belt of very difficult country. The French army was nearly a year crossing the space between Vera Cruz and Mexico, and a similar enterprise, made in the face of a well-trained sepoy army, would be a very dangerous affair, particularly when a defeat might at any moment re-arouse the hopes of the rival republic. The North would have no pressing motive to try the experiment, while the South may find the alliance of a regular power like Mexico too valuable an element of influence on the continent to be flung away for any scheme of conquest. The attempt may be made, like any other, but every day of settled order makes it less probable, and, as yet, the experiment which the Emperor of the French considers the greatest of his reign seems in a hopeful way.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET FOR 1864.

It is not very long since we have had the means of reviewing the official statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Russian Government. The Russian revolutionary organ in London first published the Budget of 1860 in 1861, and the Russian Government very soon after determined to enter upon a course of financial publicity. That course was evidently to be an honest one as far as it lay in the power of the Minister of Finance, for the first Budget officially published corresponded most accurately in its items with the figures surreptitiously obtained by the malcontent editor of the *Bell*. The identity thus established furnishes a strong argument in favour of the truthfulness of the statement, and commands a credence which might otherwise have been denied to the official document of a despotic Power.

The Budgets of Russia have subsequently been published every year with considerable improvements as to form and comprehensiveness. M. de Reutern, the present Minister of Finance, deserves, indeed, the highest credit for the manner in which he now submits to the public his prospective balance sheet for 1864. Whatever may have been his practical success as far as the management of the Russian finances is concerned, he may fairly claim the credit of having introduced a system of public accounts which must greatly simplify the task of Imperial legislation. Until within the last two years, each department of the State accumulated and funded the balances of the sums allotted to it in the yearly Budgets. Hence the Minister of War and the High Admiral, were almost irresponsible and uncontrolled in their expenditure. They had money at the Bank which they could devote to any purpose they chose, and the country never got the benefit of any retrenchment that might have been made. This was evidently inconsistent with the general interests of Imperial finance; and M. de Reutern, therefore, caused the several Departments to pay their accumulated savings into the common fund at the State Bank, insisting at the same time on more careful and accurate estimates for the future. Since then, those squandering propensities, which engendered a fictitious appearance of prosperity, and attracted commercial and financial vultures to St Petersburg, have been considerably reduced and circumscribed. The institution of the Council of the Empire, to which the Budget is now submitted, has had a most beneficial effect in the direction of economy and control. Checked severally in their estimates and accounts, the Ministers mutually exercise, so to say, the supervision of our own House of Commons over the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Each Minister is interested in reducing the demands of his colleagues in order that he may secure his proper share of available cash. Added to which the Council is further composed of ex-Ministers and expectant statesmen, who devote much energy to the examination of the public accounts. The Council has deprived the Minister of Finance of much of his discretionary power: his measures have to go through two or three sessions before they obtain the necessary sanction of the Emperor, and they are not unfrequently modified in that process. In consideration of these circumstances, we are led to believe in the truthfulness of the financial Report for 1864, recently published in very great detail.

It would appear from the Budget before us that half the ordinary revenue of the Empire is derived from indirect taxes, the excise on spirits alone amounting to 19,170,773*l.** or about two millions more than the excise duties in the United Kingdom. The system of farming out the revenue from the sale of spirits having been abolished since 1862 and the price of the article reduced 50 per cent., the consumption of alcoholic liquors increased 25 per cent. in the year 1863, and is rapidly becoming greater.

The Customs only bring in 5,350,770*l.* Stamps, licences to trade, a poll tax on the lower classes (all considerably raised during the last two years), increase the items of taxes, direct *and indirect*, to about 35½ millions sterling, collected at an expense of about 2½ millions.

* The rouble has throughout been converted at the rate of 36d.

The State domains, consisting of lands held by peasants on copyhold leases, of forests, mines, and the railway from St Petersburg to Moscow, yield a gross return of nearly 8 millions; the cost of administration being about a million and a half.

The miscellaneous receipts amount to 6¼ millions, amongst which we notice nearly half a million derived from the kingdom of Poland as a surplus of its revenue, and constituting, apparently, the contribution of that unfortunate country towards the expenditure of the Empire. The country of the Transcaucasus, under the Government of the Grand Duke Michael, is more favourably treated, its entire revenue, with the addition of about 26,000*l*, being locally expended. The provinces and towns supply 3¼ millions towards the State expenses.

Royalties appear for more than two millions, but the charges against them on the other side of the account reduce the income under this head to about 140,000*l*. This includes the Post Office and Telegraph lines. The former inflicts a loss on the country of about 150,000*l*; the latter merely pay for their management.

The receipts from Government distilleries, from the sales of stores, &c., which figure for 1¼ million, and make up the total of the ordinary revenue (53,191,300*l*) are exactly balanced by a corresponding charge for administration and production.

We now come to the expenditure. The items are most plausibly marshalled, and defy all attempts at animadversion. The charges appear so moderate and so indispensable that it is difficult to say where economy could be introduced. The public debt is, after all, only an annual charge of about nine millions, half of which is referable to foreign loans. The increase under this head since 1860 is about a million.

The Council of State, the several Committees which do the work of a Parliament, the three sections of the Emperor's Chancery (of which the third, or secret police office, appears for 18,000*l*), absorb 180,518*l*.

The Church only gets 800,000*l* from the State, of which nearly 600,000*l* represent the pay of the clergy, augmented, of course, by the voluntary contributions of the orthodox.

Russian revolutionary writers attack chiefly the next item of expenditure,—that of the Imperial household and Civil List,—which figure for 1,163,316*l*. This charge includes grants to various benevolent institutions and to schools; the management, we believe, of theatres; expenses connected with the bestowal of decorations; and the maintenance of numerous palaces, leaving the sum of 74,250*l* to be divided between the Empress, the Heir-apparent, and the younger children of their Majesties. The private property of the Imperial family is supposed to exceed that of any other reigning house. There is, consequently, a certain suppression of facts here which we cannot omit to notice. The Budget does not include the revenue of the Imperial appanages, which amounted even in 1859 to 539,973*l*, out of which 240,845*l* were paid that year to members of the Imperial family. It is to be presumed that these resources are, at all events, not diminished at the present day. But even the addition of this sum to the charge on the Budget does not appear an exorbitant grant to the House of Romanoff, composed as it is of so many members, each traditionally entitled to a Palace and a Court. Nor can the Emperor be reproached with the number of palaces and establishments which he keeps up. The form of Government which the Russian people still choose to have necessitates the setting-up of Imperial symbols over the country. Pomp, glitter, and glory are inseparable from the autocratic polity. A reduction of expenditure under this head has, however, been found possible, to the extent of 103,174*l*, between 1860 and 1864. Indeed, it is the only economy apparently introduced since the Budgets have been published, all other State charges having steadily increased, owing either to special circumstances, such as the insurrection in Poland, or to the introduction of more accurate accounts.

The diplomatic and consular services cost little more than 300,000*l*—the extraordinary disbursements in foreign countries amounting to 32,000*l*. This charge is about 40,000*l* less than our own Parliamentary grant for the same purpose for 1864—65.

The army—estimated by the Russian press, in answer to M. Wolowski, at 800,000 effectives—involves a charge of 18 millions on the Budget, or about 600,000*l* more than the military forces of this country. We regret to notice an increase of nearly 3,000,000*l* under the head of army expenditure since 1860, irrespective of the extraordinary charges involved by the Polish outbreak, estimated in another part of the Budget at nearly 5 millions sterling. The increased expenditure is attributable to the reforms introduced since the Crimean war, not to any augmentation of the forces. The depreciation of the currency, by raising prices, has also necessarily affected the navy estimates. The numerical effective strength of the Russian army, taken even at the highest valuation, will not appear excessive when we consider the vastness of the Empire, the length of its frontiers, and the conditions on which Poland, the Caucasus, and other outlying dependencies are held. Garrisons will alone absorb a large proportion of the alleged strength of the army; and when we, moreover, bear in mind the sanitary condition of the Russian troops—*the fact that every man passes through a military hospital every year*—the Emperor of Russia may well be excused for preserving such an imposing martial array on paper.

The navy will cost Russia 3¼ millions this year, or about 56,000*l* more than in 1860, shipbuilding appearing for about a million sterling. A further charge of 734,442*l* is made on account of the Polish insurrection. The combined charges for the military and naval services, independently of the extraordinary war disbursements in Poland, amount to about 21¼ millions, or about 7 millions less than this country annually votes for the same purposes. Of course, such a comparison is merely nominal, considering the relative value of money in the two countries. The proceeds of the excise on spirits almost exactly correspond with the charges for the Russian army and navy.

About nine millions sterling are annually expended by the Minister of Finance in central and local administration; in pensions to widows, &c., 2,298,817*l*; subventions to public Companies, towns, &c., 824,606*l*; and in the collection of the revenue, 2,826,033*l*. There are certain "extraordinary disbursements by the Treasury," under the head of "Finance Department," which we are unable to explain. They probably conceal some secret financial juggling not to be divulged to the public, although probably satisfactorily explained to the Council.

The Adminstration of the Domains of the State and the charges on them amount to 1,367,800*l*, out of which a quarter of a million is paid to meritorious or favoured individuals in the service of the Crown. The salaries of the higher functionaries in all the branches of the Imperial service are supplemented in certain cases by the grant of rents or "arendas," payable out of the State domains.

The Home Office, with its numerous staff at the capital and its provincial officers, absorbs about two millions sterling. There is a charge of 28,161*l* for the censorship of the Press.

The State disbursements for public instruction fall a little short of a million, more than half of which is expended on universities, lyceums, and gymnasiums. The district, parochial, and primary schools are conducted at an expense of not quite 200,000*l*. The smallness of the expenditure under this head is almost a reproach to the country, for it cannot possibly suffice for the instruction of the children of 70 millions of inhabitants. The charge for education in such a country as Russia, with a vast population just emancipated and emerging into civil life, should be considered one of the most urgent items of State expenditure. A greater portion of the revenue should be devoted to purposes of civilisation, regardless of that revenue being thereby diminished. The ignorant and frequently besotted priest should be replaced by a qualified schoolmaster. If the interference of the State in matters of public instruction is so requisite here, where public and charity schools abound, how much more must it be needed in a country where private initiation has done next to nothing towards educating the masses? We may, however, congratulate the Russian Government on having increased this expenditure by 400,000*l* since 1860.

The Administration of Justice costs something short of a million, or a third more than in 1860. It is to be presumed that this expenditure will be considerably increased next year, when the great legal reform comes into operation, and vests the appointment of the judges in the Crown, instead of allow them to be elected and paid, as at present, by the assemblies of the nobility.

Public works necessarily require considerable appropriation of the revenue, and, being a productive expenditure, should

not be grudged. As there is nothing Russia wants so much as railways in order to develop her riches, the increase of two millions sterling under the item of public works (provided they have been judiciously and honestly applied) is the best guarantee the Russian Government can offer of a prospective amelioration of their financial position.

A few other items raise the total of the ordinary expenditure to nearly 53 millions, to which the Minister adds an anticipated deficit in the collection of the taxes amounting to 600,000*l*, and the expenditure of certain Government establishments to the extent of their productions, credited on the other side as revenue. The grand total of the ordinary expenditure of the Russian Empire would thus have been 54,557,072*l*, had not the disaffection in Poland necessitated an increase of the military and naval establishments, and an outlay of 5,607,147*l*.

In short, the gross ordinary revenue of the Russian Empire during the present year is estimated at 53,191,300*l*, and its gross expenditure at 60,164,219*l*, showing a deficit of 6,972,919*l*, which is to be covered by an issue of Exchequer bills to the extent of 2,700,000*l*, and by 4,272,919*l* of the recent Anglo-Dutch loan.

The greater portion of the deficit is attributed to the extraordinary charges of the Polish insurrection, leaving only the sum of 1,365,772*l* as the ordinary excess of expenditure over income. In the study of Russian Budgets, nothing is more striking than the comparative immobility of the revenue of such a vast Empire, and the regular recurrence of greater or less deficits. It is a most remarkable and significant fact that from 1845 to 1857 the ordinary revenue of Russia always oscillated between 28½ millions and 34 millions, including the years of the Crimean war, while the recorded expenditure ranged during that period between 31 millions and 78 millions! The aggregate deficits during those years, amounting to the enormous sum of 163 millions sterling, were made up by the issues of bank notes and by loans, to which the present financial distress of the country is attributable.

The figures for 1854, '55, and '56 tell more than words can express:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	£	£	£
1854 ...	33,006,000	49,839,632	16,833,632
1855 ...	31,029,000	67,086,611	36,057,611
1856 ...	31,605,000	77,702,291	36,097,291

A revenue of 50 millions sterling from such a wide-spread Empire, which boasts of 70 millions of subjects, appears insignificant in the extreme; and yet, from its non-elasticity, we must argue that the burden is as great as the country can possibly bear. The fact, probably, is that the smallness of the burden is more apparent than real, and that the people pay a considerable amount of taxation in the way of presents and bribes to officials. At the same time, the Imperial revenue defrays many expenses which in other countries are left to local resources. The taxation for local purposes, raised from the agricultural classes, has hitherto been about 4d a head; but about 2s 3d a head in addition are paid by those classes in the shape of contributions in kind (horses, labour, and quartering of troops). The Imperial and local taxation on the male, rural, taxable population is estimated in a Russian official report at 5s a head. The peasantry, moreover, complain loudly of the expense of their newly-bestowed self-government. They now elect and pay their own judges, parish clerks, and other officers, and maintain their own poor, besides expending considerable sums in corn-brandy for the purpose of influencing the more venal members of their communal assemblies.

It seems, therefore, a hopeless task to balance a Russian Budget, even on paper, and the undertaking would be still more arduous in reality, were it not for an institution known as the State Bank. To it the Minister of Finance resorts in his extremities, appropriating with a high hand the savings of the nation to the pressing necessities of the Exchequer. The practice of issuing bank notes *ad libitum* we sincerely believe to have been abandoned, although a re-issue of a certain amount of notes exchanged at the Bank for specie, with the ostensible object of reducing the superabundant paper currency, is known to have been made for some time before the specie payments were again suspended last year. Public deposits at the Bank to the extent of about 27 millions sterling, placed there at the rate of 2 and 3 per cent., have irrecoverably gone to fill up avowed and unavowed gaps in previous Budgets. About a hundred millions sterling in credit notes are now represented by only ten millions in specie. The Government has, moreover, considerable liabilities, alleged to be secured on real property, quite irrespective of foreign and internal loans.

It is not a matter of surprise that, considering all these circumstances, M. Wolowski should have drawn such a dismal picture of Russian solvency, and incurred the reproachful insinuation of Polish proclivities. The difficulties, indeed, appear for the present inextricable. The taxation of the country is evidently incapable of any immediate or sufficient expansion, except, perhaps, in the direction of classes of society equally amenable to the payment of direct taxes, now almost exclusively raised from the labouring and commercial population. Nor is it easier to suggest a reduction of the expenditure, which, if honestly stated (as we trust it is), does not in any way appear prodigal.

When the great reforms which the present Emperor has initiated shall have borne their fruits; if the country, in consequence of productive outlays now being made, should be raised to a higher state of prosperity; if the Government, abandoning a fallacious and ruinous system of finance, permits the accumulation of capital at private banks throughout the country and the consequent introduction of the credit system of Western Europe; when it renounces the hope of keeping the paper rouble at par, and consolidates its inconvertible currency at a fixed depreciation now amounting to 13 per cent.; when the Emperor Alexander shall have done all this, and when, above all, he shall have admitted the representatives of his heterogeneous people to a participation in Government, His Majesty will then be justified in considering himself truly powerful and independent of the Western Powers. But, until then, every sincere and practical economist will advise the Russian Government to be careful of its credit in the money markets of Europe, to continue the fulfilment of its many obligations abroad with its present almost proverbial punctuality, and by no means to disturb still more by a crooked foreign policy the confidence of statesmen and capitalists, somewhat shaken by recent financial disclosures and controversies. Russia will certainly require credit for many a year to come, and can only have it on condition of political and financial good behaviour.

BUDGET OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE FOR THE YEAR 1864

		£
I. ORDINARY REVENUE.		
A. Taxes—Direct	£6,809,915	
Indirect (Excise 21,335,300*l* • Customs 5,350,770*l*	26,686,070	
Duties, stamps, &c.	1,997,847	
		35,493,832
B. Royalties—Mines	£375,162	
Mint	375,976	
Post Office	1,155,595	
Telegraphs	294,733	
		2,201,466
C. State Domains and Property—Rents from Crown lands held by peasants	£4,445,131	
Railway, Moscow to St Petersburg	1,437,058	
Forests	515,516	
Miscellaneous (lands, mines, &c.)	1,587,015	
		7,984,720
D. Miscellaneous Receipts—Repayment of loans made by Government	£699,826	
Contributions to Treasury by Town Corporations; State charges on Provinces, &c.	3,230,337	
Surplus of Revenue of the Kingdom of Poland	472,500	
Revenue of the Transcaucasus	518,046	
Miscellaneous (Produce of Schools of Agriculture, printing, fines, &c.)	1,335,555	
		6,256,254
E. Receipts from Government Establishments, &c.—Sale of spirits at Government distilleries	£182,450	
Sale of forage, stores	254,651	
Reimbursement of divers expenses	662,067	
Miscellaneous	204,860	
		1,255,028
Total ordinary revenue		53,191,300
II. EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.		
A. Exchequer bills	£2,700,000	
B. Anglo-Dutch loan 1864	4,272,919	
		6,972,919
Total gross revenue		60,164,219
I. ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		
A. Public Debt—Extinction and interest of foreign loans	£4,633,420	
Extinction and interest of internal loans	4,312,249	
		8,945,669
B. Expenses of Superior State Department		180,518
C. Church—(pay of Clergy £599,178)		801,291
D. Imperial Household and Civil List		1,163,316
E. Foreign Office, Diplomatic and Consular Service		314,109
F. Army—Pay	£3,279,894	
Rations	4,360,346	
Forage	2,218,123	
Clothing	1,987,173	
Miscellaneous	5,147,069	
		17,992,605
G. Navy—Pay	£273,994	
Victualling	89,937	
Clothing	94,532	
Ship-building	960,919	
Miscellaneous	1,833,268	
		3,252,650

* Spirits 19,170,773*l*.

			£
H. Finance Department—Pensions to widows, orphans, &c.		£2,298,817	
Subventions to companies, towns, &c.		824,406	
Construction of factories for casting guns		117,300	
Compensations: to Denmark for Sound dues, to Poland for abolition of Custom Houses, &c.		630,415	
Extraordinary disbursements of Treasury		600,000	
Extraordinary disbursements in Provinces		551,848	
Central and local administration of Finance		657,858	
Miscellaneous		260,253	
		5,940,997	
Expenses of collecting Revenue—Direct taxes.	£32,522		
Excise on spirits	1,385,669		
Excise on tobacco, salt, and sugar	218,962		
Customs	706,555		
Duties, stamps, &c.	22,914		
Mint, mine inspection, &c.	459,412		
		2,826,033	
			8,767,030
I. Department of Domains—Central and local administration.		543,087	
Grants of rents to servants of the Crown		251,580	
Forests, farms, surveys, &c.		573,213	
			1,367,880
J. Committee of Southern Colonies			26,902
K. Home Office—Central administration		£89,068	
Censorship of Press		28,161	
Provincial administration		1,089,813	
Maintenance of clergy of foreign persuasions		102,404	
Divers		529,384	
			1,818,835
L. Public Instruction—Central and district administration		58,597	
Universities, lyceums, and gymnasia		563,164	
District, parochial, primary, and other schools		194,070	
Grants, aid to professors, printing, &c.		120,772	
			936,603
M. Public Works—Central and local administration		495,575	
Water communication		338,984	
Roads		556,746	
Telegraphs		49,240	
Buildings		261,673	
Guarantees to Railway Companies		975,000	
Working of line, St Petersburg to Moscow		845,750	
Working and extension of telegraphs		294,733	
Expense of levying tolls, &c.		16,515	
			3,774,416
N. Post Office, including postal stations, horses, &c.			1,706,150
O. Justice—Senate and central administration		£196,232	
Provincial and District Courts, magistrates		644,531	
Law College and divers		132,387	
			973,450
P. Comptroller of Empire, central administration			48,928
Q. Imperial studs			89,225
R. Civil administration of Transcaucasus			542,457
Total ordinary expenditure			52,702,044
Anticipated deficit in collection of taxes		£600,000	
Expenditure for Government establishments		1,255,028	
			1,855,028
			54,557,072
II. Extraordinary Expenditure on account of Polish Insurrection.			
Army		£4,872,705	
Navy		734,442	
			5,607,147
Total expenditure			60,164,219

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Banking profits, which for some time past have naturally attracted much speculative attention, can be understood from figures only, and we select from the recently issued accounts of some of our greatest Joint Stock Banking Companies the following figures, contrasting them with those of the corresponding period of last year. The accounts of these six great Companies furnish ample materials for a general result.

	Capital Paid-up—June 30, 1863.	1864.	Market Value—June 30, 1863.	1864.
	£	£	£	£
Alliance	443,914	692,725	700,000	1,960,000
Bank of London	300,000	339,000	762,000	1,329,000
City Bank	400,000	400,000	896,000	1,104,000
Joint Stock	600,000	600,000	2,220,000	3,000,000
Westminster	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,750,000
Union	600,000	600,000	2,160,000	3,180,000
	3,343,914	3,631,725	10,738,000	15,323,000

The additional capital paid up by these Banking Companies during the year amounts, therefore, to 287,811*l*, or 8.61 per cent.

The market value at Midsummer 1864, was at the same time 4,585,000*l* in excess of the market value at Midsummer 1863, or nearly 43 per cent. In other words, the shareholders in these six banking Companies, who, up to the 30th June, 1863, had paid for them originally something more than three and a quarter millions, and something more than three and a half millions up to 30th June, 1864, could have realised for their outlay nearly ten and three quarter millions at 30th June, 1863, and more than fifteen and a quarter millions at 30th June, 1864.

During the past year, in fact, the advance in the market value of this property has not only paid for all the additional outlay, but all the capital employed, and even more than that. The one year's advance in prices pays the possessors more than the original outlay.

Per se, these facts are unusually striking. Are they justified upon merits?

As a test of comparatively intrinsic value we may place side by side the following figures:—

	Deposits. June 30, 1863.	1864.	Net Profits. June 30, 1863.	1864.	Reserve Funds. June 30, 1863.	1864.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alliance	1,737,635	6,065,890	10,345	62,397	2,244	90,581
Bank of London	3,920,113	4,890,381	33,354	58,291	100,000	141,371
City Bank	4,200,837	4,781,634	27,691	48,588	80,000	140,000
Joint Stock	12,964,173	14,959,650	58,690	124,477	264,506	276,301
Westminster	14,549,276	18,516,084	129,929	234,032	269,223	292,852
Union	14,833,417	19,518,675	89,447	154,371	230,000	267,000
	52,225,461	68,732,214	349,449	682,156	945,973	1,298,055

During the twelve months the deposits with these six banks have increased, therefore, from upwards of fifty-two millions to nearly sixty-nine millions, or exactly 31.61 per cent.

The net profits in the mean time have risen from 349,449*l* to 682,156*l*, or 95.21 per cent.—a most extraordinary result, which accounts for the advance in market value upon speculative purchases of four millions and a half, or 43 per cent. Whether the bare fact of this sudden advance in net profits will permanently maintain market values at the present range, is another but not unimportant question for the investor.

In the same twelve months the reserves of these banks, or profits undivided, have risen, it will be seen, from 945,973*l* to 1,298,055*l*, or upwards of 37 per cent.; and here again is additional evidence that dividends have been moderate by comparison with profits, and that the advance in market values is to some extent, if not fully, warranted by facts.

Passing on a step further we find the figures given yield the following results:—

	Net Profits per Cent. per Annum: On Capital Paid-up, June 30, 1863.	1864.	On Market Value, June 30, 1863.	1864.	On Deposits, June 30, 1863.	1864.	Dividends Pr Ct. pr Ann. Paid, June 30, 1863.	1864.
Alliance	4.66	18.02	2.96	6.36	1.18	2.06	4.55	10
Bank of London	22.23	34.34	8.74	8.77	1.70	2.38	10	20
City	13.84	24.29	6.18	8.86	1.32	2.03	10	20
Joint Stock	19.56	41.49	5.29	8.29	0.90	1.60	19½	32½
Westminster	25.98	46.81	6.49	9.85	1.78	2.53	20	28
Union	29.82	51.45	8.29	9.71	1.21	1.58	18	20

Tested, therefore, by the ratio of net profit to the capital paid up, to the existing market value, and to the deposits, the figures of the two half-years, if taken alone, more than justify the increase in dividends, and the higher market value.

But the Bank of England rate of discount perhaps, nay almost certainly, never ranged before so high on the average during any six months as the first six months of the present year, and banking profits were never so high. The cause is, therefore, in some degree temporary, if not exceptional, and may perhaps never occur again. If twelve months hence the Bank of England rate of discount should average 3 or 4 per cent., instead of from 6 to 9 per cent. as during the past half-year, the profits of the six great banks will be certainly less than now, and in that aspect of matters, which we venture to think the only rational one, it is quite open to question whether the present market values of this large banking property may not be quite high enough.

Agriculture.

CROPS AND THE SEASON.—THE DROUGHT.

Throughout July, great and general anxiety was felt in consequence of the absence of rain. The weather during June had also been extremely dry, and though a few heavy showers occurred both in June and July, they produced no appreciable effect on the grass lands, and were not believed to have been of much benefit to the corn crops. The harvest has now commenced generally south of Trent, and the opinion of farmers as to the condition of the corn crops is more favourable than it was before the commencement of the harvest. The very great rapidity with which all kinds of grain have ripened induced a belief that the ripening would be premature, and that the ears would be very defective. This scarcely proves to be the case,—at all events, on the stronger and better soils, and where the land has been well farmed, so that is is now supposed that the wheat will not fall much short of an average crop, while oats and barley are in many districts very good. The light lands seem to have suffered most from the drought. The *Mark Lane Express* review of the corn trade says:—"This season will be found one of great diversity. The friable loams continue to be well spoken of, and their produce may vie with last year's, but many farmers with inferior soils expect but a small result. Some of the barley, too, is said to be well corned, and as handsome as could be desired; in other localities it is steely, small, and withered." The recent fall in the wheat market indicates the prevailing trade view of the wheat crop, while barley, oats, and beans have not given way in price. Indeed, as regards beans, the

market is said to be very firm, doubtless caused by the attack of the black fly on the growing beans, which has been very general. To a recent period, there was promise of good bean crops, and it is hoped even now that the fly will not so seriously injure them as to prevent the gathering in of a fair yield. Some of the earlier estimates of our wheat crops seem based upon references to the very large growth of wheat that was obtained last year on, perhaps, the majority of soils. Within our own observation, however, upon a strong loam we find at least as great a promise of wheat this year as was gathered last year, and there is quite double the quantity of straw, the length of the straw being as great as we ever remember it. A difference in the time of sowing must, however, be noted, the crop of this year having been sown in the middle of October, while that of last year was not sown until the latter part of November. This difference is most important on strong land, especially when the autumn months are at all wet. The potato crops will not be abundant, for the tubers are very small, but there is not as yet any sign of disease. It is believed the breadth planted is smaller than last year, as the produce was then so abundant and cheap that large quantities have been used for feeding stock. Some of the Scotch farmers, who at one time made great profits by potato growing, have since Christmas found their money returns from their London salesmen the reverse of satisfactory.

The marked characteristic of the present season is its dryness, and the universal cause of anxiety is the parched-up state of the grass lands. The hay crops were generally light, though better probably than last year. But, since haymaking, there has literally been no growth of grass whatever. On the contrary, the meadows, which looked green when the hay was carried, are now as brown, or browner, than the hay itself, and even worse, if possible, than the dried-up pastures, is the sad deficiency of water. Many farmers are carting water two or three miles for the use of their stock, a most vexatious necessity at the period of the year when every man and horse is wanted in the harvest-field. One consequence of this is that grazing cattle have been forced to market, as they were found to be going back, instead of improving in condition. Hitherto the demand for meat has taken off all the supplies. In many districts, hay and artificial food are being given both to cattle and sheep. This must lessen the store of winter provender, and render hay unusually dear. Store stock, too, will be greatly depreciated in value if there be not soon a considerable fall of rain, though, even for the sake of the stock-farmers, we hope that rain will now hold off until the harvest has been completed.

Turnips are tolerably well planted on the more friable soils, and, though backward, may not be the worse on that account, as where forward in such a season as the present they will scarcely escape mildew.

Mangold wurtzel around London is very good wherever a plant was secured, and seems to revel in the sun. So favourable a prospect is not, however, general, for the Nottinghamshire report of the *Mark Lane Express* for July says: "The mangold wurtzel crop is again miserable to look at, and those who have a good field or plot may consider themselves as fortunate growers."

Wool has been a great source of revenue to farmers, and most of them have sold their clips. Labour is scarce in some districts, and is not superabundant in any. We have comparatively few Irish labourers coming over for the harvest, so that reaping and mowing machines are more and more regarded as necessaries on all farms of considerable extent.

In Somersetshire, the report states that such is the scarcity of water and the burnt-up state of the pastures, that "the best grazing land, fetching 4*l* per acre, is so bare as not to be equal to carry half the stock of last year."

It is estimated that the harvest will be fully two weeks earlier than last year.

Foreign Correspondence

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Friday.

The *Moniteur* has published the following return of the Bank of France, made up to the 4th inst. The return for the previous week is added:—

DEBTOR.

	Aug. 4, 1864. f c		July 28, 1864 f c
Capital of the bank	182,500,000 0	.....	182,500,000 0
Profits, in addition to capital	5,096,104 60	.....	5,064,886 88
Reserve of the bank and branches	22,105,750 14	.....	22,10 ,750 14
New reserve	4,000,000 0	.....	4,000,0 0 0
Notes in circulation and at the branches	786,629,625 0	.....	791,673,525 0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces	6,056,549 8	.....	5,178,860 95
Treasury account	55,941,233 85	.....	64,609,323 31
Accounts current at Paris	126,954,304 14	.....	120,672,434 21
Ditto in the provinces	30,859,591 0	.....	23,994,551 0
Dividends payable	2,904,221 75	.....	3,502,300 75
Various discounts	6,308,241 16	.....	5,005,201 97
Re-discounts	2,588,735 17	.....	2,588,735 17
Sundries	15,916,357 57	.....	17,121,034 1
	1,247,860,613 46	.....	1,248,036,603 39

CREDITOR.

	f c		f c
Cash and bullion	276,790,392 90	.....	276,162,450 44
Commercial bills overdue	1,408,533 95	.....	471,914 19
Ditto discounted in Paris	333,825,422 33	.....	331,258,267 7
Ditto in the branches	312,079,470 0	.....	311,434,887 0
Advances on bullion in Paris	22,730,749 5	.....	26,520,379 85
Ditto in the provinces	4,104,300 0	.....	3,758,300 0
Ditto on public securities in Paris	16,579,400 0	.....	16,491,600 0
Ditto in the provinces	9,611,650 0	.....	9,484,550 0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares	28,389,500 0	.....	28,279,300 0
Ditto in the provinces	18,571,050 0	.....	18,520,150 0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris	376,100 0	.....	376,800 0
Ditto in the provinces	367,100 0	.....	338,200 0
Ditto to the State	60,000,000 0	.....	60,000,000 0
Government stock reserve	12,980,750 14	.....	12,980,750 14
Ditto other securities	36,550,987 91	.....	36,566,987 91
Securities held	100 000,000 0	.....	100,000,000 0
Hotel and property of the bank and branches	8,353,452 0	.....	8,353,452 0
Expenses of management	690,476 54	.....	659,778 89
Sundries	4,251,259 64	.....	4,078,935 91
	1,247,860,613 46	.....	1,248,036,603 39

On comparing the return of this day with that of last Thursday, there will be found an increase of 627,942f in the stock of coin and bullion; an increase of 3,211,738f in discounts; a decrease of 5,043,900f in the notes in circulation; and an increase of 146,908f in the private deposits.

The Bourse has been on the whole somewhat firmer during the week, and the following are the quotations:—

	July 28. c		Aug. 4. c
Four-and-a-Half	94 0	.....	...
Fours	86 30	.....	...
Threes	66 5	.....	66 30
Ditto, Loan of 1864	66 0	.....	66 0
Thirty years' bonds	438 75	.....	438 75
Bank of France	3380 0	.....	3395 0
Credit Foncier	1210 0	.....	1230 0
Austrian Credit Foncier	632 50	.....	637 50
Credit Mobilier	982 50	.....	1005 0
Societe Generale	625 0	.....	635 0
Comptoir d'Escompte	948 75	.....	1002 50
Italian Loan	68 0	.....	68 25
Mexican Loan	56¾	.....	56
Northern Railway	975 0	.....	985 0
Orleans	871 25	.....	882 50
Ditto, new	776 25	.....	785 0
Eastern	475 0	.....	487 50
Mediterranean	890 0	.....	907 50
Southern	638 75	.....	641 25
Western	508 75	.....	515 0
Austrian	412 50	.....	423 75
South Austrian Lombard	528 75	.....	532 50
Messageries Imperiales	765 0	.....	766 25
Transatlantiques Francais	557 50	.....	563 75
Credit Foncier Bonds of 1,000f at 3 per cent.	880 0	.....	885 0
Do. Coupons, 100f. 4 per cent.	95 0	.....	95 0
Do. do. 100f, 3 — ...	91 25	.....	92 50
Do do. 500f, 4 — ...	457 50	.....	457 50
Do. do. 500f, 3 — ...	433 75	.....	435 0
Do do. Communales, 500f	385 0	.....	392 50

The shareholders of the Comptoir d'Escompte held their annual meeting on Saturday. The report presented by the Directors on the operations of the year 1863-4 (to 30th June) was most satisfactory. The total amount of business done was 1,754,396,354f 25c (upwards of 70,000,000*l*), and was more than that of the year preceding by 532,626,884f 25c. Of the total, 948,379,363f 15c were for discounts, being 70,888,954f 80c more than in the preceding year; 553,630,640f 46c for the Colonial and Asiatic agencies,—an increase of 405,413,864f 14c; the rest of the total being for acceptances and advances on pledges, advances on public securities, &c. The number of bills and warrants discounted in the course of the year was 1,328,358, and the amount of them 1,033,398,440f 85c. The bills dishonoured in the year only amounted to 134,093f 3c, and of that sum 65,246f 38c were recovered. The deposits made in current account were 253,253,107f 99c, and the balancing remaining on the 30th June 30,063,127f 53c:—in the previous year the deposits were 267,163,831f 40c. The gross profits of the year were 7,611,348f 72c, and the expenses of management and the re-discounts of bills 1,797,457f 38c, leaving net profits of 5,813,891f 34c. Of this sum the shareholders recieved in the first half year 800,000f as statutory interest on their shares, and 1,040,000f as dividend of 2 3-5ths per cent. For the second half-year they will receive 800,000f, as 2 per cent. interest, and 2,080,000f as 5¼ per cent. for dividend. Moreover, there were set apart to the reserve fund in the first half-year 352,396f 87c, and in the latter 707,434f 64c; and the balance remaining is to be carried over to next year. On the whole the shareholders received 23f per share for the first half-year; they will get 36f for the second: total, 59f, which is equal to 11⅞ per share of 500f. This is the largest dividend yet distributed: that of 1862-3, was 42f; and that of 1861-2, 39f. The Directors ascribe this great increase for 1863-4 to the dearness of money, which in Europe was constantly between 5 and 8 per cent., and in Indo-China, between 6 and 12; and at one time in India, 24; also to the extraordinary development of the business of the agencies in the colonies and in Asia,—Reunion, Guadaloupe, Martinique, Guiana, Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai,

and Hong Kong. But they add the warning that it will be prudent not to consider the profit from high interest as certain to last. They, however, remark that the reserve fund now amounts to 10,000,000f, and has consequently attained the maximum fixed by the statutes: so that no deduction for it will have to be made from the profits in future.

The decision of the Emperor as arbitrator between the Isthmus of Suez Canal Company and the Viceroy of Egypt has been published. As you have already been informed, it is in favour of the latter, as regards the abandonment of the forced labour of fellahs, the cession of the fresh water canal, and the surrender of the vast tracts of land on either side of the main canal which were accorded to the Emperor; but it stipulates that an indemnity amounting altogether to 84,000,000f (3,360,000*l*) shall be paid to the Company, by, however, instalments extending over sixteen years. In spite of the largeness of the indemnities, the decision is more favourable to the Viceroy than to the Company.

The shareholders of the Bank of Savoy are becoming refractory towards M. Pereire, who took them under his protection about a year ago. Seeing that the Government will not allow that gentleman to extend to all France the privilege which the Bank by its charter (granted previous to the annexation of Savoy to France) possesses of issuing notes, they, in a meeting held three days back, resolved that the offer of the Bank of France to buy up that privilege for 4,000,000f should be accepted. As, however, M. Pereire notified that he should oppose any violation of their agreement with him, under which the nominal capital of the Bank was raised from 4,000,000f to 40,000,000f, they coupled their resolution with the condition that the bargain with the Bank of France should not become definitive until the Bank of Savoy should have freed itself of its obligations to him.

The North of Spain Railway is to be opened throughout its entire length on the 15th, and it will place Paris in direct communication with Madrid. The *Semaine Financiere* takes an unfavourable view of the prospects of this line. Its calculation is that even if the annual receipts be 20 per cent. more than they have hitherto been, there will only remain, after taking 45 per cent. for working expenses, 13,990,000f, from which 9,906,000f will have to be deducted for the payment of interest on debentures, so that all that will remain for the shareholders will be 3,084,000f, or 15f 40c per share of 500f. You will remember that the Directors in their last report to the shareholders admitted that the cost of making the line greatly exceeded what the Spanish Government had led them to expect. The shares are at a discount on the Bourse.

The French Government has just solemnly proclaimed in Algeria that, "in order to consecrate the great principle of equality in taxation," a land tax shall be established in that colony, but that "it will be equitable to allow colonists to enjoy for some years to come the exemption from taxes on land which was accorded to them;" that in the territories occupied by the Arabs "the substitution of the land tax for the taxes now levied will not be possible until the delimitation of tribes and the division of lands among *douars* and individuals shall be effected;" and that "very long and very important preparatory labours" must be performed before the new tax can be imposed. With such drawbacks as these, the practical utility of announcing the establishment of the tax is not very apparent.

A paragraph has gone the round of the newspapers expressing the opinion that inconvenience will be occasioned in the commerce of China, Japan, and other parts of the extreme East, by the coining of new Mexican piastres with the effigy of Maximilian, the Asiatics not knowing why the impression on the pieces should be changed. But seeing that the new coin will constitute an addition to that already in circulation, and is not intended to be substituted for it, it is not easy to see why it should occasion inconvenience even if the Asiatics should esteem it less than the old—and besides, little time will be required to convince those sharp-witted people that the new coin are as good as the existing pieces.

A convention has been concluded between France and Italy, by which money can be transmitted through the post office between the two countries, and to and from Algeria, in sums not exceeding 200f (8*l*), and by which post-office orders are made transferable by endorsement. It is surprising that conventions of this kind were not long ago concluded between all countries, seeing the prodigious increase in international relations of late years, and seeing that the poorer classes have long complained of the difficulty and expense of transmitting petty sums from one country to another.

The French Board of Customs, less diligent than the Board of Trade in England, has only just produced its returns of imports and exports for the first six months of the present and the two preceding years. It appears from them that the value of imports taken out of bond for consumption in the first six months of the present year was 1,121,793,000f; of 1863, 1,117,945,000f; and of 1862, 1,080,160,000f; and that of exports of French productions, natural and manufactured, in 1864, 1,465,826,000f; in 1863, 1,205,544,000f; and 1862, 1,052,953,000f.

The following is a detail of the imports and exports of precious metals, which are not included in the above total, during the first six months of 1864, compared with the corresponding periods of 1863 and 1862:—

	First six months of 1864. francs	First six months of 1863. francs	First six months of 1862. francs
Gold Imported.			
Bullion	58,862,541	51,914,142	193,345,500
Coin	175,435,785	172,663,620	
	234,298,326	224,577,762	193,345,500
Gold Exported.			
Bullion	17,792,352	40,414,899	13,820,400
Coin	134,439,765	156,340,176	146,106,900
	152,232,117	196,755,075	159,927,300
Silver Imported.			
Bullion	31,747,642	14,150,549	69,292,000
Coin	111,621,744	67,274,168	
	143,369,386	81,424,717	69,692,000
Silver Exported.			
Bullion	67,593,116	57,339,246	44,678,120
Coin	118,685,136	51,546,196	38,897,200
	186,278,252	108,885,442	83,575,320

The countries from which the imports came and to which the exports were made in the course of the first six months of 1864 were as follows:—

	Imports Bullion. francs	Imports Coin. francs	Exports Bullion. francs	Exports Coin. francs
Gold.				
England	58,184,727	82,752,900	...	8,365,890
Belgium	65,580	6,764,535	38,457	4,300,188
Zollverein	22,212	32,911,440	5,409	2,481,255
Kingd. of Italy	66,000	38,289,165	...	63,024,300
Spain	...	...	17,454,486	3,233,373
Switzerland	...	...	...	4,184,364
Roman States	...	...	...	1,421,400
Turkey	...	...	...	660,600
Egypt	...	...	...	33,335,500
United States	...	196,500	...	45,000
Other countries	524,022	14,521,245	294,000	13,367,895
	58,862,541	175,435,785	17,792,352	134,439,765
Silver.				
England	16,200,042	8,473,004	5,403,600	14,837,220
Belgium	3,848,406	7,772,340	3,283,400	9,648,589
Zollverein	176,143	13,922,121	153,272	1,788,000
Spain	...	52,005,510	940	689,015
Kingd. of Italy	10,174,460	25,011,544	1,112,200	4,836,400
Switzerland	...	...	...	74,200
Turkey	...	...	...	46,000
Egypt	...	...	...	2,536,000
British India	...	...	32,211,600	55,593,200
United States	...	256,800	...	...
China	...	...	1,476,000	3,615,000
Other countries	1,348,591	4,180,425	23,952,064	25,021,492
	31,747,642	111,621,744	67,593,116	118,685,136

Turning the preceding totals into English money, we find the following results for the first six months of 1864:—

	£
The imports of gold were	9,372,333
The exports	6,089,284
Excess of imports	3,283,049
	£
The exports of silver were	7,451,130
The imports	5,734,775
Excess of exports	1,716,355

If we deduct the excess of exports of silver from the excess of imports of gold, we shall find that, in the first six months of the present year, the stock of the precious metals in France increased by 1,566,694*l*. The amount in English money sent to Turkey was, in gold, 26,424*l*; and to Egypt, 1,334,220*l*: in silver, to Turkey, 1,840*l*; to Egypt, 101,440*l*; to British India, 3,512,192*l*; and to China, 203,640*l*.

The market report is as follows:—

Flour.—At *Paris*, on Monday, business was calm in flour for consumption, and prices advanced. The advance was maintained on Tuesday. The quotations on that day were 50f to 55f the sack of 157 kilogs. Six marks for current month was 54f; Type Paris, 33f 50c and 33f 25c the 101 kilogs, disposable.

Wheat.—The reports from most of the provincial markets indicate great firmness in prices.

Cotton.—The sales at *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, were 7,614 bales and parcels—all, with the exception of about 500 bales, Asiatic. The arrivals were 5,471 bales, of which 1,757 were from England. The stock was estimated at 61,710 bales. The closing quotations were 2f less for United States sorts, 5f less ordinary Madras, 2f China; other sorts unchanged. Low New Orleans was, consequently, 380f: good ordinary qualities in Broach, 285f; in Madras, 260f; in Tinnevelly, 270f; in China, 235f. This week calm has prevailed, and yesterday New Orleans was 375f, Surat 185f, Oomrawattee 292f 50c, Dhollerah 230f, Tinnevelly 227f 50c, Madras 262f 50c, and for delivery 245f and 247f 50c; China, for delivery, 222f 50c.

COFFEE.—Business at *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, was somewhat active, owing to concessions made by holders. 4,850 sacks Hayti, Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, and Jeremie, 80f and 82f 50c the 50 kilogs in bond; 76 Cape, disposable, 85f 50c; 850 ditto, for delivery, from New York, about 83f 50c; 576 sacks Gonaives, 87f 50c to 89f; 2,165 Rio, not washed, 80f 50c to 86f; 250 Santos, 87f to 88f; 805 Ceara, 80f 50c to 81f; 700 La Guayra non-grages, 89f to 91f; 500 grages, 94f; 2,685 Malabar, Wynard trie, for delivery, 115f duty paid; and 643 ditto, half-trie, 111f. The arrivals exceeded 4,500. This week, Hayti, 81f to 82f 50c; Gonaives, 89f; Santos, 86f and various prices; Cape, 83f 50c to 85f; Rio, 80f. At *Bordeaux*, last week, speculation was inactive, and the sales by retail amounted only to 200 sacks Mysore at 242f, and 483 Rio, not washed, 182f. At *Nantes*, last week, nothing done. At *Marseilles*, last week, between 500 and 600 sacks Rio, disposable, went at 86f to 90f; 350, for delivery, 86f; 500 Port-au-Prince, for delivery, 85f; 300 Jacmel, for delivery, 85f. By auction, 2,361 Rio, 80f to 82f 50c.

SUGAR.—Concessions made by holders at *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, produced somewhat extensive sales: 2,731 casks French West India, 50f to 55f the 50 kilogs, bonne quatrieme, duty paid; some smaller lots ditto, 56f the type, and for usine, 61f 50c to 62f; 2,555 bales La Reunion, 55f, duty paid, on sample and for bonne quatrieme. The arrivals were important: 7,700 casks, and about 11,000 sacks and bales. This week, French West India, bonne quatrieme, for delivery, 53f; usine, 62f to 67f; ditto, second jet, 60f; Havana, No. 12, 35f. 35f 75c, and 34f 50c; Mauritius, bonne quatrieme, 56f. At *Nantes*, last week, the market was not active, and prices declined: 1,078 sacks Reunion, 57f, bonne quatrieme, and a small quantity of French West India at 55f and 52f 50c ditto. Brokers paid the closing quotations at 57f for Reunion, 54f for French West India. The stocks are large. At *Bordeaux*, last week, some small lots of French West India, 54f, bonne quatrieme, 68f and 65f usine; 1,600 bales Reunion, at prices not stated; 1,000 bales Mauritius, 58f 50c, bonne quatrieme. At *Marseilles*, last week, 1,000 sacks Pernambuco, 36f, No. 10; 1,000 casks French West India, 37f, bonne quatrieme (conditions of Marseilles), 125 ditto, same price; 350 casks Havana, 37f 50c, No. 12; 1,100 ditto, 38f, same number; 358 Bahia, 36f, No. 10. This week, French West India, 36f 50c, bonne quatrieme of Havre.

INDIGO.—Although the last accounts from India of the recent crop are not very favourable, and although prices at London are firm, the demand was not active at *Havre* in the week ending Thursday; but a movement is expected, and a public auction of 500 chests Bengal is to take place on the 9th. The sales of the week were 6 chests Bengal new, from London, at 68½c above the estimates, also 3 Bengal old, and 10 serons Guatemala, at prices kept secret. The arrivals were 943 chests. No sales have been made this week. At *Bordeaux*, last week, the sales were 48 chests Bengal, 10 Kurpah, and 10 Madras.

HIDES.—At *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, the sales were: 1,904 Monte Video dry ox and cow, 97f 50c to 110f the 50 kilogs; 2,600 salted La Plata cow, 52f to 53f 50c; 2,990 ditto saladeros ox, heavy, for delivery, 65f; 767 Rio Janeiro salted cow, 43f 50c; 1,300 Valparaiso dry-salted ox, 85f; 1,480 ditto, salted ox, 57f; cow, 50f, indifferent quality; 4,995 Rio Grande dry ox, 87f; cow, 85f. At a public auction 19,406 different sorts were offered, and 10,472 were sold, many of them damaged. Of the sound, Buenos Ayres dry cow and calf went at 85f; Monte Video salted ox, 55f 50c; cow, 50f to 51f 50c; Nassau dry, 45f 50c to 46f; Pernambuco salted, 63f; Maraguan drysalted, 41f 50c to 61f, and cow, 57f; Valparaiso drysalted ox, 83f to 83f 50c, cow, 75f to 75f 50c; ox and cow, light, 69f 50c to 77f; Ireland salted cow, 40f to 40f 50c. In skins by auction, 6,529 Calcutta at 34f to 84f 50c. The arrivals were about 18,000 and numerous bales. This week, Monte Video salted, 53f; Valparaiso ox, 57f, cow, 51f; Rio Grande dry, 86f and 96f 50c; ditto, horse salted, 45f; Rio Janeiro salted cow, 43f to 43f 50c; Pernambuco salted, 52f; New York salted, 45f and 45f 50c.

WOOL.—The demand at *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, was insignificant: about 20 bales Buenos Ayres unwashed, 1f 50c to 2f 5c the kilog; 6 Portugal, 2f 10c. The arrivals exceeded 500 bales. This week, Buenos Ayres unwashed, 195f and 200f the 100 kilogs; Entre Rios, 255f; Monte Video unwashed, 255f; Rio Grande ditto, 190f; La Plata sheepskins, 205f.

TALLOW.—The total sales at *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, were 156 casks La Plata, for delivery, 50f and 50f 25c the 50 kilogs. The arrivals were 131 casks. The stock was 175 casks Russia, 1,000 pipes La Plata, and 1,200 casks United States. This week, New York, à la marque, 49f 25c, and for delivery, 50f; La Plata, for delivery, 50f 25c.

SPIRITS.—At *Paris*, the day before yesterday, 3-6, first quality, disposable, was 61f the hectolitre.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

An account, pursuant to the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 38, of the amount of bank notes authorised by law to be issued by the several banks of issue in Scotland, and the average amount of bank notes in circulation, and of coin held, during the four weeks ending Saturday, the 23rd day of July, 1864:—

Name and Title.	Authorised Circulation.	Average Circulation.	Average Amount of Coin held.
	£	£	£
Bank of Scotland	300485	474286	254442
Royal Bank of Scotland	216451	523119	352648
British Linen Company	438024	487793	225767
Commercial Bank of Scotland	374880	546950	282793
National Bank of Scotland	297024	455263	255501
Union Bank of Scotland	454346	588568	244754
Aberdeen Town & County Banking Company	70133	135484	80298
North of Scotland Banking Company	154319	207044	90423
Dundee Banking Company	...	...	...
Clydesdale Banking Company	274321	373737	139928
City of Glasgow Bank	72912	351405	315476
Caledonian Banking Company	53434	69038	30560
Central Bank of Scotland	42933	57800	28735

Annexed are the returns of the Bank of Bengal for the weeks ending June 7 and June 14, 1864:—

Liabilities.	June 7.	June 14.
Proprietors' capital, paid up	£1,099,090	£1,099,090
Subscriptions to new Stock	216,451	369,880
Reserve fund	162,222	162,222
General treasury balance at head office	648,743	598,370
Do. at branches	721,258	587,035
Other deposits at head office and branches	1,950 159	1,907,005
Bank post bills, &c.	12,455	10,235
Bank notes outstanding	58,728	58,091
Sundries	196,899	206,166
	5,066,606	4,998,094
Assets	**June 7.**	**June 14.**
Government securities, investment No. 1	£307,804	£307,804
Loans on Government securities at head office and branches	869,655	760,970
Accounts of credit on ditto	118,724	108,189
Mercantile bills discounted at ditto	1,004,320	1,095,618
Dead stock ditto	33,824	35,002
Stamps ditto	940	971
Balances with other banks	72,303	29,462
Sundries	44,024	44,117
Treasury reserve in coin at head office and branches	140,082	124,172
Do. invested in Gov. securities and claims against Gov.	...	...
Bank's reserve in notes and silver at head office	1,524,769	1,544,801
Do. do. at branches	950,072	936,987
	5,066,097	4,998,093

In reference to the market for imports at Bombay, Messrs Rennie, Scovell, and Co., reviewing the month ending July 8, observe:—Piece Goods—The late advent of the monsoon deterred speculators during the early part of the month, and we had a drooping market till the 20th ultimo. The promising way in which the rains set in had, however, an excellent effect, and till the departure of last steamer prices advanced daily. Since then there has been little or no animation, the whole community having been engaged to the exclusion of almost everything else in the speculation in shares. Prices, except for shirtings, which have fallen 2 annas from the highest point, have been maintained, and generally show a slight advance. Twist has continued in moderately active request, principally speculative, but partly, before the 24th ultimo, on Cacutta account, and a general advance of ½ to 1 anna has been established. Coloured yarns are also 1 to 2 annas dearer. Metals—There has been an active speculative demand for copper sheets, both on the spot and to arrive, and considerable parcels have changed hands. The transactions reported in other descriptions are, however, extremely small.

Subjoined is a report of the Albany lumber market, for the week ending July 20:—Lumber is arriving freely from all sections, giving a fair stock and good assortment. Canal freights have advanced to a high figure, considerably increasing the cost of lumber. The sales continue fair, increasing as the receipts give buyers the kinds which they require. Prices are firm, and sales are mostly made at our maximum quotations. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals, from the opening of navigation to July 15, in the years named, were as follows:—

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles. M.	Timber. C. ft.	Staves. lbs.
1863	58956805	8259	71915	47472070
1864	75181305	4173	183246	31234498

An account of the importations and exportations of bullion and specie registered in the week ended August 3, 1864:—

Gold imported into the United Kingdom

Countries from which imported.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
Hanse Towns	755	...	755
Belgium	150	...	150
Portugal	80	...	80
British North America	514	251	766
St Thomas	3341	45863	49104
United States of America	7820	...	7820
Other Countries	261	99	360
Aggregate of the importations registered in the week	12821	46213	59034
Approximate value of the said importations computed at the rates specified below	£ 49106	£ 161772	£ 210878
Rates of valuation ... per oz	£ s d 3 16 4 to 3 17 10½	£ s d 3 10 0 to 3 15 0	...

Silver imported into the United Kingdom.

Countries from which imported.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total
	oz.	oz.	oz.
Hanse Towns	96	...	96
Belgium	36000	...	36000
France	14520	...	14520
Portugal	5304	1572	6876
British North America	1016	...	1016
St Thomas	247528	383308	630836
United States of America	85080	...	85080
Other Countries	11271	300	11571
Aggregate of the importations registered in the week	400815	385180	785995
Approximate value of the said importations computed at the rates specified below	£ 103334	£ 1 5523	£ 208857
Rates of valuation ... per oz	s d 4 11½ to 5 3	s d 5 5½	...

Gold exported from the United Kingdom.

Countries to which exported.	Coin. British.	Coin. Foreign.	Bullion.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
France	...	1920	34952	36872
Egypt	2250	...	3250	5500
Other countries	9	75	...	84
Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week	2259	1995	38202	42456
Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below	£ 8796	£ 7623	£ 143576	£ 159995
Rates of valuation ... per oz	£ s d 3 17 10½	£ s d 3 16 5	£ s d 3 15 2	...

Silver exported from the United Kingdom.

Countries to which exported	Coin. British	Coin. Foreign.	Bullion.	Total
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Belgium	...	...	36000	36000
France	...	785	92000	92785
Egypt	...	...	385120	385120
Other countries	...	932	...	932
Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week	...	1717	513120	514837
	£	£	£	£
Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below	...	443	140574	141017
	s d	s d	s	
Rates of valuation per oz	...	5 1⅞	5 5¾	...

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

The Editor of the ECONOMIST cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the GAZETTE.)

AN ACCOUNT pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 3rd day of August, 1864.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	26,821,725	Government Debt	11,015 100
		Other Securities	3,634,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	12,171,725
		Silver Bullion	...
	26,821,725		26,821,725

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	11,047.095
Rest	3,622,186	Other Securities	20,765 698
Public Deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	5,155,704	Notes	4,892,785
Other Deposits	13,519,626	Gold and Silver Coin	795,708
Seven Day and other Bills	560,770		
	37,411,286		37,411,286

Dated the 4th August, 1864. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result:—

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation (including Bank post bills)	22,489,710	Securities	31,909,793
Public Deposits	5,155,704	Coin and Bullion	12,877,433
Private Deposits	13,519,626		
	41,165,040		44,787,226

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,622,186*l*, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

An INCREASE of Circulation of	£331,163
An INCREASE of Public Deposits of	194 658
A DECREASE of Other Deposits of	199.995
A DECREASE of Government Securities of	20,030
An INCREASE of Other Securities of	583.166
A DECREASE of Bullion of	119,252
An INCREASE of Rest of	118,058
A DECREASE of Reserve of	412,647

The changes in the above account will sufficiently explain the rise in the Bank rate. Although the demand for money in London has not been active, in the provinces it has been sufficiently heavy to cause a rather large increase in the other securities, and a corresponding decrease in the bullion and reserve. The movements in the public and private deposits have nearly balanced each other.

Subjoined is our usual table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date, as well as ten years back, viz., in 1854:—

At corresponding dates with the present week	1854.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including bank post bills	21,358,834	21,034.700	23,378 393	22 340,809	22 489,710
Public deposits	2,347,590	3,843,763	6 151.358	5,577,268	5,155.704
Other deposits	10,609 668	11,818,930	15,232,959	13.790,855	13,519,626
Government securities	11,360,383	9,900 800	10,986,007	11.038,426	11,047.095
Other securities	13,638,937	17,909 650	19,079,200	19,153,801	20,765,698
Reserve of notes & coin	6,997 045	6,663,500	10 020,418	7,818,355	5,598,493
Coin and bullion	13,299,510	12,360,445	17,956,938	14,843,185	12,877,433
Bank rate of discount	5 p. c.	5 p. c.	2 p. c.	4 p. c.	8 p. c.
Price of Consols	93¾	90½	89¼	92⅞	89⅝
Average price of wheat	64s 8d	51s 3d	57s 8d	45s 11d	44s 0d
Exchange on Paris (short)	25 25 5	25 35 42½	25 17½ 25	25 25 35	25 20 30
— Amsterdam ditto	11 15 25½	11 19 19½	11 15½ 16	11 16 17	11 18 19
— Hamburg (3 months)	13 6½ 7	13 10 10½	13 8 8½	13 8½ 8¾	13 10 10½

In the corresponding week of 1854, the success of the insurrectionary movement in Spain had resulted in the fall of the Ministry and the formation of a new Administration, with General Espartero as chief of the Cabinet, and General O'Donnell as Minister of War. In London, the Bank rate of discount had been reduced from 5½ to 5 per cent.

In 1861, Parliament had been prorogued by Commission. The death of Lord Herbert had been announced. The Italian loan for 20,000,000*l* had been subscribed, chiefly in Turin. News had arrived from America, announcing the defeat of the Federal forces at Manasses Junction.

In 1862, Garibaldi had issued his proclamation, and the King Victor Emmanuel had published a counter-proclamation from Turin. Clandestine enrolments were being made by Garibaldian agents in Italy. Money was abundant in London, but the stock markets were dull.

In 1863, the money market was easy, the rate in the open market being below 4 per cent., while loans on the Stock Exchange commanded barely 2 per cent. The Confederate loan had fluctuated considerably on the recent Confederate defeats, touching 35 discount. The stock markets were also rather unsettled, from apprehensions regarding the Polish question.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1854, a deficiency of 3,029,269*l*; in 1861, a deficiency of 6,090,670*l*; in 1862, a deficiency of 3,846,241*l*; and in 1863, a deficiency of 5,362,946*l*. In 1864, the deficiency is 7,246,072

DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET.—The Directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly court yesterday, raised the rate of discount from 7 per cent., at which it was fixed last Monday week, to 8 per cent.

The movement was generally unexpected, the demand for money having been less pressing than in the previous week, but is fully justified by the unfavourable change in the Bank account published to-day. It is evident that, owing to the great activity of trade in the manufacturing diistricts, an increased supply of capital is being thereby absorbed, especially in the North, while, at the same time, the usual requirements of coin for the harvest must equally press upon the resources of the Bank. It is satisfactory to observe that, for the present, the shipments of gold to the Continent have ceased. In the general money market, this afternoon, there has been a good, steady demand, but at the Bank the applications have been rather heavy. No business is done below 8 per cent. Annexed are the terms for paper of various dates:—

30 to 60 days	8 per cent.
3 months	8 per cent.
4 months	8½ per cent.
6 months—Bank bills	8½ per cent.
— Trade ditto	9 per cent.

On the Stock Exchange, loans were charged 7 per cent. in the morning, but later there was more ease, the quotation ranging from 6 to 7.

The discount houses have partially raised their rates of interest on deposits, but the joint stock banks have made no change. The following are the terms allowed:—

Joint Stock Banks	*5 per cent.
Discount houses at call	5 per cent.
Ditto, with seven days' notice	6 per cent.
Ditto fourteen days	7 per cent.

* At the London and Westminster 4 per cent. only on sums below 500*l*.

There were no withdrawals of gold from the Bank yesterday or to-day for exportation, but it is understood that rather considerable amounts of coin continue to be taken for the provinces.

The biddings for 300,000*l* in bills on India took place on Wednesday, at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were—to Calcutta, 177,400*l*; to Bombay, 120,000*l*; and to Madras, 2,600*l*. The minimum price was, as before, 1s 11½d per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s 11¾d on Bombay. The applications within the limits amounted to 2,380,000*l*. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras, at 1s 11⅞d, will receive about 32 per cent.; on Bombay, at 2s 0⅛d, about 85 per cent. These were the highest prices tendered.

A disagreeable circumstance has occurred on the Stock Exchange in connection with the late rule of the Committee not to recognise any bargains in the shares of new companies previous to the allotment. It appears that some persons who had purchased largely in the Humber Iron Works Company at a high premium, have taken advantage of this regulation to repudiate their engagements, leaving their brokers to bear a heavy loss. The dishonourable character of this course it is unnecessary to point out. The brokers might shelter themselves under the same plea, but the effect would simply be

that no dealer would ever transact business of this or perhaps any other kind with them. A petition has already been extensively signed in the Stock Exchange to obtain the abrogation of the rule. Indirectly, however, its continuance will have a good result, since brokers will necessarily be compelled to exercise great caution in dealing for their clients in shares previous to allotment, and the facilities for dishonest persons to act factitiously on the Stock Exchange will be proportionably narrowed.

The following are the rates of discount in the principal cities of the Continent, showing a little more stringency :—

	Bank Rate. Per cent.	Open Market. Per cent.
Paris	6	6
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	5	4¾ 5
Frankfort	3½	3½
Amsterdam	4½	4½
Turin	7	6½ 7
Brussels	6	5
Hamburg	...	4½
St Petersburg	5 3 months' bills.	6
—	5½ 6 —	

English Funds.—Consols were comparatively steady in the earlier part of the week, but receded on the announcement of the rise in the Bank rate. To-day, there was a further fall owing to the uncertainty respecting the future course of the money market, and in some degree to the absence of business. At the official close this afternoon, the prices were 89⅛ to 89¼ for money and the present account, but after regular hours they went to 89 to 89⅛. The fall on the week has thus been about one per cent. Reduced and New Three per Cents. left off at 3 o'clock, at 89½; and India Five per Cents., 104½.

Exchequer bills have also fallen, and are now quoted the same as India bonds, the following being the prices :—

Exchequer bills	3½ per cent	due June, 1864	20s to 10s dis.
—	3 per cent	due March, 1865	20s to 10s —
India bonds	4 per cent	div March and Sept	20s to 10s —

Foreign Stocks.—The principal fluctuations this week have been in Spanish Passive and Certificates. The former, on the usual rumours circulated periodically for no other apparent purpose than to influence the market, at one time attained a rather considerable advance, but have since fallen, and are now quoted rather lower than last week. The Certificates, on the other hand, have been well maintained, and closed fully 1 per cent. higher. In other descriptions there has been a general adverse movement, particularly in Greek, Mexican, and other speculative bonds. The Confederate loan is quiet, at 75½ to 76½; Turkish Consolides have declined to 49⅜ to 49⅝; and the last Venezuelan loan is heavy at 10 to 8 discount. The following are the final prices of the stocks dealt in to-day:—4½ per Cent. Brazil, 86½ to 87½; 7 per Cent. Egyptian, 101½ to 102½; 5 per Cent. Greek, 23½ to ¾; 3 per Cent. Mexican, 28⅜ to ⅝; ditto new, 25½ to 26; 5 per Cent. Moorish, 91 to 93 ex div.; 4½ per Cent Peruvian, 80 to 82; 3 per Cent. Portuguese, 47¾ to 48¼; 5 per Cent. Russian, 1862, 88¼ to ¾; ditto 1864, 89 to ½; 3 per Cent. Spanish, 50 to ½; Passive, 29¼ to ½; Certificates, 11¼ to ¾; 6 per Cent. Turkish, 1854, 90 to 91; ditto 1858, 71½ to 72; ditto 1862, 69½ to 70; and 5 per Cent. Italian, 66⅞ to 67⅛.

The closing quotation of French Three per Cent. Rentes on the Paris Bourse, this afternoon, was 66f 30c, showing a slight decline compared with yesterday.

The local papers report that a fresh issue of Consolidés is contemplated by the Constantinople authorities, chiefly, if not entirely, in redemption of other classes of the internal debt. It is said they will bear 5 per cent. interest, and 1 per cent. sinking fund.

Subjoined is a list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing quotations of the principal English and foreign stocks on last Friday and this day :—

CONSOLS.

	Money. Lowest.	Money. Highest.	Account. Lowest.	Account. Highest.	Exchequer Bills. March.	Exchequer Bills. June.
Saturday	89⅞	90¼	90¼	90¼	10s 5s d	7s d
Monday	89⅞	90	90	90	10s d	7s 2s d
Tuesday	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	90	10s d	10s 5s d
Wednesday	89¼	89⅞	89¼	90	18s 14s d	15s 5s d
Thursday	89¼	89⅞	89¼	89⅞	20s d	20s 13s d
Friday	89¼	89⅞	89¼	89⅞	20s d	20s 10s d

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 per cent consols, account	90⅛ ¼	89⅞ ¼
— — money	89⅞ 90	89¼ ⅞
New 3 per cents	89¼ ⅞	88⅞ ⅞
3 per cent. reduced	89¼ ⅞	88⅞ ⅞
Exchequer bills March	10s 5s d	20s
— — June	7s 2s d	20s 10s d
Bank stock	240 2	242 44
East India stock	210 12	210 13
— 5 per cents	104½ ¾	104 ½
Dutch 2½ per cents	62 ¾	62 ¾
— 4 per cents	99½ 100½	98½ 99½

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Egyptian 7 per cents, 1862	102 3	102 3
Mexican 3 per cents (ex all)	28⅝ 29	28⅝ 29
New Granada 3 per cents	29 30	29 30
Peruvian 4½ per cents, 1862	80 2	80 2
Portuguese 3 per cents, 1853	47½ 48	47⅞ 48
— — 1862	47⅞ 48	47⅞ 48
Russian 5 per cents, 1822	90 92	91 3
— — 1862	88½ 9	88½ ¾
Sardinian 5 per cents	84 5	84 5
Spanish 3 per cents	50½ ¾	49⅞ 50½
— 3 per cent deferred	44 ½	44½
— Passive	28⅞ ⅞	28⅞ 29
— Certificates	10½ ¾	11 ½
Turkish 6 per cents, 1854	90½ 1½	90 1
— 1858	68½ 70	71½ 72
— 1862	71½ 2	69⅞ 70½
Turkish 4 per cent guaranteed	...	...
Venezuela 6 per cents 1862	...	57 58
Italian 5 per cents	69½	68⅞ 7

Railways and other Shares.—The railway market has been depressed, almost all the leading stocks showing a reduction. Great Northern has especially fallen about 5 per cent. North British, Midland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Great Western, and North-Eastern are also 1 to 2 per cent. lower. In some cases the cause of the fall was the announcement of less favourable dividends than had been anticipated, but the market generally has been influenced by the increasing value of money. Metropolitan stock has exceptionally risen between 1 and 2 per cent.

Colonial descriptions have also been weaker, especially Indian guaranteed. In the foreign market, on the other hand, increased firmness has prevailed, especially as regards French railways. Bahia shares were dull.

The banking and miscellaneous departments have been decidedly heavy. The shares of the Société Générale de l'Empire Ottoman, the quotation of which has been refused by the Committee of the Stock Exchange, are nominally 2½ to 2½ prem.

Railway Dividends.—The dividend of the London and Brighton is at the rate of 5; London and Blackwall, 3*l* 12s 6d; Great Northern, 5½; Midland, 7; North Staffordshire, 4; North-Eastern (Berwick), 5½; ditto York, 4¾; ditto Leeds, 3⅛; ditto Carlisle, 7: ditto Darlington, 8; and of the Metropolitan, 5½ per cent. per annum.

Subjoined is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal railway shares on last Friday and this day :—

RAILWAYS.	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Bristol and Exeter	9 ½	85 7
Caledonian	124½ 5½	124½ 5½
Great Eastern	48 9 xd	47 8
Great Northern	133 40	133 5
— A Stock	...	...
Great Western	70 ½	69⅞ 9½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	121½ ¾	120½ ¾
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	106 8	106 8
London, Chatham, and Dover	42½ 3½	42 4
London and Blackwall	70 2	69 71
London and North-Western	117 ½	117 ½
London and South-Western	98½ 9½	98 9
Metropolitan	111½ 12½	113 14
Midland	139 ½	138 ½
North British	55 6	54½ 5½
North-Eastern—Berwick	110 11	109 10
— York	97½ 8½	96 7
North Staffordshire	79 81	79 81
Oxford, West Midland	48 4	43 4
South-Eastern	93 ½	92½ ¾
South Wales	...	...
British Possessions.		
Bombay and Baroda	101 2	100½ 1½
East Indian guar 5 per cent	102 3	101 2
Grand Trunk of Canada	19½ 20½	19 20
Great Indian Peninsular g 5 pc	102 3	101½ 2½
Great Western of Canada	9½ ¾	9 ½
Madras guar 5 per cent	99½ 100½	99 100
Scinde guar 5 per cent	101 2	100 1
— Delhi shares guar 5 p c	99½ 100½	99 100
Foreign Shares.		
Bahia and San Francisco	16¾ 17¾	16 17
Dutch Rhenish	2¾ 3½ pm	2¾ 3½ pm
Eastern of France	18½ 19½	18½ 19½
Great Luxembourg	11 ½	10⅞ 11½
Northern of France	38 9	38½ 9½
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	35 6	35½ 6½
Paris and Orleans	34 5	34 6
Sambre and Meuse	7½ ¾	7⅞ ¾
S. Austrian & Lomb.-Venetian	20¾ 1	20¾ 1½
Recife and San Francisco	16 17	16 17
Western & N-Wstrn of France	19½ 20½	19½ 20½

Foreign Exchanges.—Owing to the rise in the Bank rate of discount, the quotations are generally higher.

Bullion.—Annexed is the weekly circular of Messrs Pixley, Abell, and Langley on the transactions in bullion during the week, and in Indian rupee paper:—

Gold.—There has been but little doing in gold during the past week, and the arrivals have been sufficient to supply the existing demand. The Atrato has brought 188,500*l* from the West Indies; the Asia has brought 4,960*l* from New York; the Germania has brought 13,000*l* from New York; and the Etna has brought 41,000*l* from New York. The Poonah has taken 9,500*l* to India; and the balance of the above amounts has been taken for the Continent.

Silver.—The Atrato has brought about 150,000*l* from the West Indies, the Dore portion of which has been sold at 61 7-16d per oz standard. The price for fine bars has slightly varied during the past two days

firm yesterday at from 61½d to 61 5-16d per oz standard. Sellers came forward to-day at 61½d, on the announcement of the rise in the rate of discount at the Bank, and we now quote the price as 61½d per oz standard. The Poonah has taken about 47,000*l* to the East.

Mexican Dollars.—Anticipating a rather large arrival in the middle of the month, buyers have not operated to any extent, and the small quantity of dollars brought by the Atrato has therefore been sold at 63d per oz, showing a fall of 1d per oz from the price obtained for those by the previous packet. Our market is now nearly cleared of this coin. The Poonah has taken about 12,000*l* to China and the Straits.

Exchange on India for drafts by the banks at 60 days' sight is firmer. The rates are 1s 11d to 1s 11½d for Calcutta and Madras, and 1s 11¾d Bombay. Demand bills on Bombay, 2s 0½d; Calcutta, 2s per rupee.

India Government loan notes are lower than this day week. 5½ per Cents, are 112 to 114; 5 per Cents, 102 to 104; and 4 per Cents, 92 to 94.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9½d per oz std, last price; ditto, fine, 77s 9½d per oz std, last price; ditto, gold, refinable, 77s 11½d per oz std, last price; Spanish doubloons, 76s to 77s per oz; South American ditto, 73s 9d to 74s 3d per oz; United States gold coin, 76s 3½d per oz, nominal. Silver—Bar silver, 5s 1½d per oz std, last price; bar silver, containing 5 grs gold, 5s 1 7-16d per oz std, last price; Mexican dollars, 5s 3d per oz, last price; Spanish dollars (Carolus), 5s 1d per oz, last price; five-franc pieces, 4s 11½d per oz, last price.

Failures and Mercantile Embarrassments.—The suspension has been announced of Messrs Corpi, Braggiotti, and Co., a Greek house, with liabilities of about 20,000*l* to 30,000*l*.

The advices from Buenos Ayres mention the failure of Messrs Civallieri and Co., which has been followed by the suspension of several other minor firms.

Public Companies.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the City Bank, the necessary powers were granted for increasing the capital from 1,000,000*l* to 2,000,000*l*, by a further issue of 10,000 shares of 100*l* each.

The second ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank (Limited) was held on Tuesday, when the Directors' report was adopted. It showed, for the half-year ending the 30th June, a gross profit of 15,728*l*, inclusive of 1,211*l* brought forward. The net balance is 6,744*l*, which the Directors appropriate as follows, viz.:—To a dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on both the first and second issues of capital, 2,537*l* 17s 11d, and the balance of 4,206*l* 10s 7d is carried to profit and loss new account. Although the Directors express their belief in the development of a sound and remunerative business, they have deemed it best to conclude the preliminaries of an amalgamation with another bank "of equal capital and prosperity." It is understood that the bank in question is the Continental Bank.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Wales (Limited) also took place on Tuesday, Mr J. N. Daniell in the chair, when the Directors' report was unanimously adopted. This document refers to a period of only three months, and shows a gross profit for that time of 4,937*l*, including 1,115*l* brought forward. The net balance is 2,287*l*, of which the Directors recommended that 1,584*l* 2s 4d should be appropriated to the payment of a dividend for the last six months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The half-yearly meeting of the Electric and International Telegraph Company was held on Wednesday, the Hon. R. Grimston presiding. The report stated the gross income of the Company for the half-year, ending June 30, 1864, amounted to 136,473*l*, showing an excess of 19,236*l* over the corresponding period of the previous year. The working charges were 87,643*l*, and the increase of profit was 9,769*l*, and the net income of the half-year, after making every provision, was 48,830*l*. A dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year was recommended to be paid out of this amount, leaving a balance of 9,835*l*.

At the second annual meeting of the Oriental Commercial Company (Limited), the report stated that the gross profits for the year were 13,302*l*, and the total net profits 9,817*l*, or at the rate of 19½ per cent. The directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, amounting to 6,837*l*.

The second ordinary meeting of the proprietors of the Continental Bank Corporation (Limited), was held on Wednesday, when a report was presented, showing a net profit to the 30th June last of 6,000*l* 8s 11d, out of which the directors proposed to pay a dividend of 15s on each original share, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the capital.

The report of the directors of the London and Lisbon Corkwood Company is satisfactory, and it is expected the business will be much increased. The proposed distribution is 5s per share, free of income tax, for the past six months.

The St James's Hotel Company have issued their report. A payment at the rate of 10 per cent. for the 14 months the hotel has been opened is recommended.

At the meeting of the Fore Street Warehouse Company a dividend of 10s 6d per share was declared, leaving 6,611*l* to be carried forward.

At the meeting of the City of London Brewery Company an interim dividend of 4 per cent. out of the half-year's profits was declared.

The Star and Garter Hotel Company of Richmond has declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum out of the available balance of 2,278*l*.

At the half-yearly meeting, yesterday, of the London and County Bank, the report and accounts were submitted and adopted, showing a net profit for the last six months of 109,501*l* 12s 4d, which, added to 16,668*l* 3s 10d brought forward from last account, results in a total of 126,169*l* 16s 2d. Out of this, a dividend of 6 per cent. and a bonus of 10 per cent. for the half-year, or together 32 per cent. per annum, were declared.

At the first general meeting of the East London Bank, the report stated that the bank commenced business at a temporary head office in Fenchurch street, on the 16th November last; two branches were opened on the 1st January, and a third late in the same month. The gross profits realised were 10,576*l*, and against this amount the current expenses for the half-year, 3,941*l*; interest on current and deposit accounts, 2,037*l*; and rebate 1,640*l* had been charged; leaving a balance of 2,957*l*. Out of this sum, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was recommended.

The International Hotel Company (Limited) have declared a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

At the twenty-first half-yearly general meeting of the Lands Improvement Company, a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared.

At a meeting of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company dividends were declared, 8 per cent. per annum on the preference stock, and of 4s on the ordinary shares.

We are requested to state that the Prospectus of the London and West India Exchange Bank (Limited), which has been organised on the foundation of special banking privileges, will shortly be issued under the auspices of an influential direction.

The Merchant Shipping Company is an application to shipping of the principles of limited liability, which we sometime since showed at length to be especially applicable to it. It is brought out under the auspices of the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, and the Credit Mobilier (Limited). It will take off the business of Messrs Somes, in which an enormous fortune has been made, and two of the partners in which will be directors of the new concern. The ships, of which a list is given, are of known names and the best character, and the sum given for the goodwill of Messrs Somes's business is stated to be moderate.

The Peninsular, West Indian, and Southern Bank (Limited) is designed to give to the West Indies and the Southern States of North America the same facilities of banking which are already afforded to the Northern States and to parts of South America. The progress of the West Indies has lately been very rapid, and they afford a good field for the employment of loanable capital, under proper precautions. The capital of the bank is 2,000,000*l*, in 20,000 shares of 100*l* each, of which 10,000 shares are already subscribed. The shares have been done at 1 to 1¼ prem.

The Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance Company (Limited) have announced their intention to grant annuities on lives. In explanation of this announcement it is mentioned that, "The high rate of interest procurable by this Company from its investments in the Australian colonies furnishes them with a means of according to annuitants similar advantages to those already enjoyed by debenture holders in connexion with colonial investment."

The Natal Investment Company has been started for the purpose of developing the resources of our possessions at Natal and the Cape. It will advance money on mortgage of land and other securities. Apparently, there is a good and

profitable field open for the investment of capital in the quarters indicated.

The remaining portion (12,500 shares) of the authorised capital of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Corporation (Limited) is now in course of being issued to the shareholders, at 2*l* per share premium, in the proportion of 1 new to 3 old shares. The bank has five branches, and has been in operation in India about 12 months. Its shares are quoted 3½ to 4 prem., 10*l* paid.

The share list of the Natal Investment Company will be closed on Tuesday, the 9th instant, for London, and on Wednesday, the 10th instant, for the country.

The prospectus of the Freemason's Tavern Company, with a capital of 65,000*l*, in 6,500 shares of 10 each, has been issued. The projectors are about to purchase the lease, goodwill, and stock in trade of the Freemason's Tavern in Great Queen street, with the extensive buildings now being erected on the adjacent site. The Masonic crafts will therefore, within a brief period, enjoy the advantages to be derived from the increased accommodation which will be afforded them in the new undertaking.

The shipbuilding iron works and engineering business of Messrs Westwood, Baillie, and Co., of Millwall, is about to be purchased by the London Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Company. The capital is 500,000*l*, in 10,000 shares of 50*l* each. Messrs Westwood and Co. will have a large interest in the undertaking.

The letters of allotment and regret in the National Boiler Insurance Company were posted this evening.

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thus.	Fri.
Austrian Bonds	..	...	...	...	...	...
Brazilian, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1852, 1858, and 1860 ...	...	86½	86½	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1863	...	87	...	86½ 7	86½	86½ 6
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 100*l* Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1 per cent (Deferred 3 per cent) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per cent	101½	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colombian	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish, 3 per cent 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent 1850 and 1861 ...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Do. 4 per cent 1863	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 100*l* Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador New Consolidated, 1 per cent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Provincial Land Warrant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian, 7 per cent	103	102	103	...	102½	101½ 2
Do. Second Issue	...	102	103	103	102	...
Greek, 5 p c 1824-25, ex Coup. orig. attachd.	24	24½ ½	23½	24 3½	24½ 3½	23½ ½
Do. Coupons...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian 5 per cent (Maremmana Railway)...	...	...	72½	...	...	...
Mexican, 3 per cent	28½ 9½	29½ ½	29½ ½	29½ ½	29½ 9	28½ ½
Do. 1864	26½ ½	...	26½	26 ½	26½ ½	25½ ½
Do. 6 per cent. Anglo-French	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Scrip, 23*l* paid	...	19	...	19	...	...
Do. French Scrip, ex. 25f 20c, 23*l* paid ...	...	...	16	...	...	...
Moorish (Imperial) 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	93	92
New Grenada	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 per cent ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Deferred...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Land Warrants (Hectares)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peruvian, 4½ per cent...	...	...	...	8[illegible] ½	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent (Uribarren)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1862	...	80	...	82	80	81
Portuguese, 3 per cent 1853... ...	...	47½ 8	48 ½	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent 1856, 57, 59, 60, 62, and 63	48	48½ 8	47½ 8½	48	48½ 7½	48½ 7½
Russian, 5 per cent in £ Sterling	...	92 1½	91½	91½ 3	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1850	...	...	...	85½	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent 1859...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent 1862...	88½	88½ ½	88½	88½ ½	88½	88½ ½
Do. 5 per cent Anglo Dutch	...	...	89½	89½	...	89½
Do. 1864 Scrip, 40*l* paid	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sardinian, 5 per cent	84½	...	83½	...	...	...
Spanish, 3 per cent	...	50	50½	...	50½	49½
Do. 3 per cent Deferred	...	43½	...	...	...	...
Do. Passive	29½ ½	28½ 9½	29½ 30	30½ ½	29½	29½ ½
Do. Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded ...	10½ ½	10½ ½	10½ ½	11 ½	11½ ½	11½ ½
Turkish, 6 per cent. 1854	...	...	90½	91	...	90½
Do. 6 per cent 1858...	...	72	72½ 1½	72½	72 ½	71½ ½
Do. do. 100*l* Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 6 per cent 1862...	69½	70 ½	70 ½	70 ½	70 ½	69½ ½
Do. 100*l* Bonds	70	70	70½	70½ ½	69½ ½	69½
Do. 6 per cent 1863	69½ ½	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent Guaranteed	...	...	99½ xd	100½	...	...
Venezuela, 3 per cent...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 6 per cent 1862...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 6 per cent 1864...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Scrip, 45*l* paid	...	...	...	37 6	36	37
Do. 1½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian, 5 per cent. Ex. 10 florins ...	...	...	...	63½	...	...
Belgian, 2½ per cent. Ex. 25 francs... ...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent. Ex. 25 francs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch, 2½ per cent. Ex. 12 Guil.	62½	...	...	...	...	62½
Do. 4 per cent Certificates...	...	...	99½	99½	99½	...
Italian, 5 per cent. 1861, Ex. 25 francs ...	...	67	67½	...	67 ½	67½

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends last hf-yr.	Names.	Shares.	Paid. £	s	d	Price per share
			£	£	s	d	
10000	...	Agra and Masterman's Limited...	100	50	0	0	147
20000 {	...	Ditto New, issued at 30 pm ...	50	25	0	0	...
	...	Ditto	50	5	0	0	...
20000	5*l* per cent	Alliance Limited	100	25	0	0	64¾
10000	...	Ditto New	100	20	0	0	60¾
100000	...	Anglo-Austrian	20	6	0	0	7¼
20000	...	Anglo-Italian Limited	50	5	0	0	5¼
22500	...	Australasia	40	40	0	0	74
7500	...	Ditto New	40	30	0	0	56½
12500	...	ank of British Columbia ...	20	10	0	0	11
10000	5*l* per cent	Bank of Egypt ... – ...	25	25	0	0	30½
6000	10*l* pr cent	Bank of London	100	50	0	0	172½
25000	...	Bank of Otago Limited	20	4	0	0	3¼
10000	...	Bank of Queensland Limited ...	100	20	0	0	18½
20000	...	Bank of Victoria, Australia ...	50	25	0	0	40
5000	...	Bank of Wales Limited	100	20	0	0	18
50000	...	Bank of New Zealand	10	7	0	0	16½
50000	..	Brazilian & Portuguese Limited.	20	10	0	0	13
15000	...	Brit. & American Exchange Lim.	50	15	0	0	...
20000	...	British and Californian Limited...	50	5	0	0	5½
20000	...	British North America	50	50	0	0	47
32200	...	Chrtd Bk. India, Austra., & Ch.	20	20	0	0	40½
7800	...	Ditto New	20	20	0	0	39
20000	...	Chrtd Merc of India, Lond, & Chna	25	25	0	0	68
10000	...	Ditto New	25	5	0	0	...
8000	10*l* pr cent	City	100	50	0	0	137½
2000	...	Ditto New, issued at 10 par ...	100	50	0	0	...
20000	...	Colonial	100	25	0	0	42
40000	...	Commercial Bank of Canada ...	20.11s	20	11	0	...
20000	...	Commercial Bk of India & the East	25	25	0	0	...
10000	...	Ditto New, issued at 10 pm ...	25	12	10	0	21
200000	7½*l* pr cent	Consolidated Bank Limited ...	10	4	0	0	11½
5000	...	Continental Limited	100	15	0	0	17½
12000	...	East London Limited	50	5	0	0	7½
8000	...	Ditto New	50	5	0	0	7½
25000	3*l* per cent	Eng., Scot., & Austral. Chrtd...	20	20	0	0	21½
40000	...	English and Swedish Limited ...	50	15	0	0	16½
40000	...	European Limited...	50	10	0	0	14
10000	...	Ditto	50	5	10	0	8½
10000	...	Hindustan, China, & Japan Lim.	100	25	0	0	35
10000	...	Ditto New	100	12	0	0	22½
12000	4*l* per cent	Imperial, Limited...	100	20	0	0	35
8000	...	Ditto New	100	10	0	0	24
10000	...	Imp. Bk of India, China, & Japan. L	50	5	0	0	6½
135000	...	Imperial Ottoman...	20	10	0	0	17
12000	...	Ionian	25	25	0	0	30
100000	...	Land Mortgage Bank of India Lim.	20	4	0	0	5½
20000	...	London Bk of Mexico & S. America L	50	5	0	0	6½
10000	...	London Bank of Scotland Lim ...	100	13	0	0	17
10000	...	London and Brazilian Limited...	100	40	0	0	49
5000	...	London, B Ayres, & R Plate Lim.	100	40	0	0	56
20000	...	Ditto New, issued at 1½ pm ...	25	5		0	8½
5000	...	London, Birm., & S. Staffdsh. Lim	100	22	0	0	25½
50000	...	London Chrtd Bank of Austral.	20	20	0	0	24½
10000	...	London and Colonial Limited ...	100	15	0	0	20½
30000	...	London and County	50	20	0	0	77½
5000	...	London, Hambrg, Cont. Exch. Lim	100	13	0	0	15½
60000	16*l* pr cent	London Joint Stock	50	10	0	0	49½
10000	2½*l* pr cent	London and Northern Limited ...	100	20	0	0	22
25000	...	London and South African ..	20	20	0	0	24
5000	...	London and South Western Lim.	100	20	0	0	24
50000	14*l* pr cent	London and Westminster ..	100	30	0	0	96
10000	5*l* per cent	Merchant Bank Limited	100	17	10	0	29½
20000	...	Mercantile and Exchange Limtd	50	10	0	0	19½
20000	...	Ditto New	50	7	10	0	16½
10000	3½*l* pr cent	Metropolitan and Provincial Lim	100	20	0	0	27½
5000	2½*l* pr cent	Midland Bank Limited	100	20	0	0	20½
10000	4*l* per cent	National of Liverpool Limited ...	100	10	0	0	18½
10000	...	Ditto New	100	10	0	0	12
10000	...	National Provincial of England	100	42	0	0	...
25000	...	Ditto New	20	12	0	0	...
30000	...	Ditto ditto	20	10	0	0	29
20000	...	National	50	30	0	0	...
25000	...	New South Wales	20	20	0	0	46
12500	...	Ditto New, iss. at 6*l* 13s 4d pm.	20	20	0	0	...
40000	...	New Zealand Bank Corporn. Lim.	10	1	0	0	1½
50000	...	North Western	20	2	10	0	7
50400	...	Oriental Bank Corporation ..	25	25	0	0	59½
20000	...	Provincial of Ireland	100	25	0	0	91
37500	...	Scinde, Punjaub, & Delhi Limited	20	10	0	0	13½
20000	...	South Australia	25	25	0	0	37
10000	...	South Eastern Limited	25	5	0	0	8½
10000	...	Stand. of Brit. South Africa Lim.	100	22	0	0	29½
4450	...	Ditto New	100	25	0	0	32½
40000	...	Union of Australia	25	25	0	0	52½
10000	..	Ditto New	25	25	0	0	...
10000	2½*l* pr cent	Union of Ireland Limited ...	100	22	0	0	20½
60000	10*l* pr cent	Union of London	50	15	0	0	51

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Amount of Loan.	Div. per Hf-year.	Name.	Paid.	Price.
			£	
500000*l*	3 pr ct.	British Columbia, 6 per cent. Dec. 31, 1872............	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	Do. do. 1883............	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	Canada Governmt 6 per cent. Jan. & July, 1877-84	100	99
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug.........	100	98
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent. March and Sept.......	100	101½
2214808	2½ pr ct.	Do. 5 per cent. Jan. and July	100	87
585808	2½ pr ct.	Do. 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock	100	87
200000	3 pr ct.	Cape of Good Hope, 6 per cent. Dec. 1873	100	105
...	3 pr ct.	Do. do. April & Oct. 1880-4	100	108
...	3 pr ct.	Do. do. do 1890-1	100	110
...	3 pr ct	Do. do. Jan. and July, 1891	100	108
100000	3 pr ct.	Ceylon, November, 1868, 6 per cent......................	100	104
250000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1878, do.	100	112
200000	3 pr ct.	Mauritius, 6 per cent. 1873, Jan. and July	100	105
200000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1878, do.	100	107
200000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1882, May 15 and Nov. 15 ...	100	110
165500	3 pr ct.	Natal Government 6 per cent	100	107
160000	3 pr ct.	New Brunswick Governmt, 6 per cent. Jan. & July	100	99
...	2½ pr ct	New South Wales Gov. 5 per cent. 1866, Jan. & July	100	98
...	2½ pr ct.	Do. do. 5 per cent. 1871-6, Jan&July	100	97
...	2½ pr ct.	Do. do. 5 pr cent., 1888-92, Jan&July	100	97½
150000	3 pr ct.	New Zealand, 6 per cent..................................	100	...
250000	3 pr ct.	Nova Scotia Government, 6 per cent. Sterling 1875...	100	100
75000	3 pr ct.	Queensland Government 6 per cent. Jan. and July..	100	104
...	3 pr ct	S. Australian Gov. 6 per cent 1868-69, Jan. and July	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	Do. do. 1878 and upwards, Jan&July	100	107
...	3 pr ct	Victoria Government, 6 per cent. Jan. and July......	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent. April and Oct. ..	100	109

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid. £	s	d	Price per share
			£	£	s	d	
25000	7l per cent	Albert Medical Life & Family End.	20	3	0	0	...
50000	7l 14s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign ..	100	11	0	0	15½
10000	6fpc & 50sbs	Do. Marine	100	25	0	0	...
24000	13s 6d	Atlas	50	5	15	0	...
2000	5l p c & bs	Argus Life	100	25	0	0	...
50000	...	British & Foreign Marine Limited.	20	2	0	0	...
20000	8l 10s pr st	Church of England	50	2	0	0	...
5000	5l p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, & General Life..	100	10	0	0	25½
50000	8s	Commercial Union	50	3	0	0	8¾
4000	4l p s & bs	County	100	10	0	0	...
6160	11s	Crown..	50	5	0	0	...
50000	5l pc & bs	Eagle	50	5	0	0	6¾
100000	5l per cent	Empire Marine Limited	10	2	0	0	...
10000	5l 10s pr ct	Equity and Law	100	5	19	10	8
20000	4s	English and Scottish Law Life ..	50	2	10	0	...
10000	5l per cent	English and Scottish Marine Lim...	100	5	0	0	...
10000	6l per cent	General	100	5	0	0	...
1000000	5l per cent	Globe	Stock	100	0	0	...
5000	5l p c & bs	Gresham Life	20	5	0	0	...
20000	5l per cent	Guardian	100	50	0	0	50
2400	6fpsh 15fbs	Imperial Fire	500	50	0	0	...
7500	17s & bonus	Imperial Life	100	10	0	0	...
12453	5l pc & 10fb	Indemnity Marine	100	50	0	0	...
80000	2s 6d 2s 6d bs	Law Fire	100	2	10	0	...
10000	3l 2s 6d ps	Law Life	100	10	0	0	...
100000	..	Lancashire	20	2	0	0	...
30000	5l per cent	Legal and General Life	50	6	9	0	...
87500	40l per cent	Liverpool and London Fire & Life	20	2	0	0	...
85433	4l p c & bs	London	25	12	10	0	47
20000	...	London & Caledonian Marine Lim.	25	5	0	0	...
40000	...	London and Lancashire Fire ...	25	2	10	0	...
10000	...	London and Lancashire Life ...	10	1	0	0	...
20000	8s 6d	London and Provincial Law ..	50	3	12	6	...
50000	10l pr cent	London and Provincial Marine ...	20	2	0	0	...
10000	14ps & 7sbs	Marine	100	18	0	0	92½
50000	...	Maritime (Limited)...	10	2	0	0	...
7848	5l p c & bs	Minerva	20	5	0	0	...
40000	10l pr cent	North British and Mercantile ..	50	6	5	0	...
40000	6l per cent	Ocean Marine	25	5	0	0	...
40000	..	Oriental and General Marine ...	25	2	10	0	...
..	5l per cent	Pelican	..	..			...
..	6l p s & bs	Phœnix	..	..			...
2500	17½pc & bs	Provident Life	100	10	0	0	...
200000	7s 6d	Rock Life	5	0	10	0	...
629220	16l pr cent	Royal Exchange	Stock	All			...
1500	11fps & 2sb	Union	200	20	0	0	...
—	6½ percent	Sun Fire	..	All			...
4000	2l p s & bs	Do. Life	..	All			...
100000	10l pr cent	Thames and Mersey Marine ..	20	2	0	0	7½
100000	..	Union Marine Limited	20	2	0	0	...
5000	2l 8s 6d ps	Universal Life	100	10	0	0	35
50000	...	Universal Marine	20	5	0	0	6
..	5l p c & bs	Victoria Life..	..	5	0	0	...

AMERICAN STOCKS

The annexed quotations—4s 6d to the dollar—are taken from Mr Satterthwaite's circular issued on Wednesday last:—

	Bid.	Asked.
Bonds and Shares having Interest and Dividends payable in America.		
United States 6 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1868...	...	...
Ditto 5 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1874	...	...
Ditto 6 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1881...	...	...
Ditto 6 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, (5.20's) 1882	43	43½
Pennsylvania 5 per Cent. Coupon Bonds	...	...
Ditto Five per Cent. Stock	...	...
Virginia Six per Cent. Bonds	28	32
Atlantic and Great Western (Ohio Section), First Mortgage, 1876 ...	43	46
Detroit and Milwaukee, Seven per Cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 1875	25	45
Erie, 7 per cent., First Mortgage, 1867	40	50
Ditto, 7 per cent., Second Mortgage, 1879	40	50
Ditto, 7 per cent., Third Mortgage, 1883	40	50
Ditto, 7 per cent., Fourth Mortgage, 1880	50	55
Ditto, 7 per cent., Fifth Mortgage, 1888	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Preferred Stock	38	42 xd
Ditto shares, 100 dollars	40	42 xd
Illinois Central, First Mortgage, 7 per cent. Construction, 1875 ...	50	53
Ditto, 100 dollar shares, 90 dollars paid	43	43½ d xd
Ditto, ditto, paid up in full	53½	54 xd
Ditto, Cancelled Bond Scrip 5 dollars each	...	...
Joliet and Northern Indiana 8 per cent., 1st Mortgage, 1874, guaranteed by Michigan Central...	60	65
Michigan Central, 8 per cent., convertible, 1869, 1st Mortgage ...	50	55
Ditto, sinking fund, 1882, 1st Mortgage	50	55
Ditto shares, 100 dollars	...	...
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 7 per cent. Sinking Fund, 1885	40	50
New York Central, 7 per cent. Bonds, 1864	...	...
Ditto 6 per cent., Sinking Fund, 1883	40	50
Ditto, 7 per cent., Sinking Fund, 1876	40	50
Ditto, 7 per cent., Sinking Fund, convertible to 1869	...	...
Ditto shares, 100 dollars	...	...
Pennsylvania, 6 per cent., 1st Mortgage, 1880	40	50

Bonds having Principal and Interest, payable in London, at fixed rate of Exchange.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic & Gt Western (New York Section), 1st Mortgage, 7 p.c. 1879	72	74
Ditto, (Pennsylvania Section), 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent., 1877 ...	73	75
Ditto, (New York Section) Second Mortgage, 1881	68	70
Ditto, (Pennsylvania Section), Second Mortgage, 1882	68	70
Quotations calculated and Bonds redeemed at 4s 6d per dollar; Interest payable at 4s per dollar.	72	74
Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent., 1891		
Quotations calculated at 4s 6d p dol; Interest payable at 4s p dol.		
Illinois Central, 1st Mortgage, 6 per cent., Construction	70	80
Quotations on this issue calculated and Principal and Interest payable at 4s 2d per dollar.		

Bonds issued in Sterling, and having both Principal and Interest payable in London in Sterling.	Bid.	Asked.
Virginia Five per Cent.	45	45
Maryland Five per Cent.	64	68
Massachusetts Five per Cent.	...	...
Panama, 1st Mortgage, 1865	98	100
Ditto, 2nd Mortgage, 1872	103	105
Pennsylvania, 6 per Cent., 2nd Mortgage, 1875...	82	84

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Stock or Shares.	Dividend per annum.	Names.	Shares. £	Paid. £	s	d	Price per share
20000	...	Anglo-Mexican Mint.....	10	10	0	0	19
50000	...	Atlantic Royal Mail Steam (Lim.)..	10	10	0	0	...
120000	...	Atlantic Telegraph guaranteed	5	2	10	0	...
20000	7s 6d pr sh	Australian Agricultural.....	25	19	0	0	23
20000	5l per cent	Austral. Mort. Land & Finan (Lim)	25	3	0	0	2¾
47000	...	Berlin Water Works (Limited).....	10	10	0	0	9
20000	...	Bombay Gas (Limited)	5	5	0	0	5
6000	...	British American Land	50	40	0	0	39½
5000	...	British Colonial Steam Ship (Lim.)	50	5	0	0	...
534780l	...	Brit. & I Magnetic Telegraph (Lim)	Stock	100	0	0	62
12500	...	British Indian Tea (Limited).....	20	8	0	0	8
20000	...	British Iron	20	17	0	0	...
50000	...	British Ship Owners	20	3	0	0	...
40000	...	Canada Agency Association (Lim)	2½	0	5	0	...
8915	...	Canada Company.....	33½	33	10	0	74
50000	...	Canadian Loan and Invest. (Lim.)	10	2	10	0	2½
25000	...	Ceylon Company	20	7	0	0	10½
20000	...	City of London Real Property (Lim)	25	3	10	0	...
20000	...	City Offices (Limited)	50	5	0	0	4
40000	6l per cent	Company of African Merchts (Lim)	10	2	0	0	3
20000	...	Consolidated Discount (Limited) ...	50	8	0	0	8
17500	...	Continental Union Gas (Limited)...	20	7	10	0	9½
2500	...	Ditto		20	0	0	...
40000	15l pr cent	Contract Corporation (Limited) ...	100	3	0	0	4
12000	...	Copper Miners of England, pf 7½ pc	25	25	0	0	29
10000	...	Credit Foncier	50	5	0	0	13½
10000	...	Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Lim.)	50	10	0	0	9
10000	...	Credit Mobilier.....	50	5	0	0	10½
1002225l	...	Crystal Palace	Stock	100	0	0	24
160820l	...	Ditto Preference	Stock	100	0	0	110
277000l	...	Ditto 6 p c Perpetual Debentures	Stock	100	0	0	110
10000	...	Discount Corporation (Limited) ...	100	12	10	0	14½
20000	...	East Indian Financial (Limited) ...	50	5	0	0	...
50000	...	East India Irrigation and Canal ...	20	8	0	0	5½
100000	...	Egyptn Commercial & Trad. (Lim)	20	2	0	0	3½
879975l	4l per cent	Electric Telegraph	Stock	5	0	0	107
70000	...	English and Australian Copper...	5	100	0	0	1½
20000	...	English and Foreign Credit	50	5	0	0	...
75000	15l pr cent	Financial Corporation.....	20	1	0	0	1
6000	...	Financial Discount (Limited)	50	5	0	0	...
30000	10s 6d p sh	Fore Street Warehouse (Limited)...	20	2	0	0	7½
10000	...	Gellivara (Limited)	50	5	0	0	1½
125000	...	Gen. Credit & Finance of Lond (Lim)	20	4	0	0	6½
125000	...	Do. New, issd 1½pm of which 5s is pd	20	2	0	0	...
20000	...	General Steam Navigation.....	15	14	0	0	26
5000	...	Hong Kong and China Gas...	10	10	0	0	...
100000	...	Hudson's Bay	20	20	0	0	14½
100000	...	Imperial & Mercantile Credit Asso. (L)	50	5	0	0	6
50000	...	Imperial Financial (Limited)	50	5	0	0	...
25000	...	Indian Carrying (Limited).....	2	1	0	0	1½
40000	...	International Contract	50	5	0	0	...
150000	...	International Financial Society (Lim)	20	5	0	0	2½
300000	...	International Land Credit (Lim) ...	20	4	0	0	6½
50000	...	Italian Irrigation (Canal Cavour)...	20	12	0	0	7½
1000000l	...	Do. 6 p c Bds red 1870, issued 90	100	100	0	0	88½
80000	8l per cent	Joint Stock Discount (Limited) ...	25	5	0	0	6½
20000	...	Land Securities (Limited)	50	5	0	0	3½
20000	...	London African Trading	25	5	0	0	5½
12000	...	London District Telegraph (Lim)..	5	5	0	0	1½
20000	20l pr cent	London Financial Association (Lim)	50	15	0	0	25½
20000	...	Ditto New, issued at 4 pm.....	50	10	0	0	20½
175000	...	London General Omnibus (Limited)	4	4	0	0	5
50000	...	Lon. & Glas Engineer. & Iron Ship (Lim)	50	5	0	0	...
10000	...	London, Italian, and Adriatic Stm.	50	5	0	0	3
5000	...	London Mercantile Discount (Lim)	20	5	0	0	5
50000	...	Madras Irrigation and Canal.....	20	1	0	0	1½
...	...	Ditto	20	20	0	0	20
10000	...	Marine Investment (Limited)	25	4	0	0	4½
12500	...	Mauritius Land, Credit, & Agency Lm	20	2	0	0	7½
20000	...	Mercantile Credit Association (Lim)	50	5	0	0	...
12000	...	Mediterranean Extension Tel. (Lim)	10	10	0	0	2½
40000	...	Millwall Iron Works	50	5	0	0	5½
22500	...	Natal Land & Colonisatn Co. (Lim.)	10	5	0	0	5
80000	16l pr cent	National Discount Co. (Limited)...	25	5	0	0	14
40000	...	Do. new, issued 5 pm, 3¾ paid ...	25	3	15	0	...
10000	...	National Financial (Limited)	50	5	0	0	5½
20000	...	National Steam Navigation (Lim)..	100	10	0	0	10½
6000	...	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	20	5	0	0	6
6000	...	Ditto New	20	1	0	0	...
20000	5l per cent	New Zealand Trust and Loan (Lim)	25	2	0	0	2½
187175	...	North British Australasian (Lim.)	100	100	0	0	65
80000	...	Nova Scotia Gold and Land (Lim.)	2	2	0	0	2½
		Ditto ditto		1	0	0	2½
10000	...	Oriental Commercial (Limited) ...	20	7	0	0	10½
10000	...	Oriental Financial (Limited).....	50	5	0	0	4½
100000	...	Oriental Gas (Limited)	1	1	0	0	1½
50800	...	Ditto New	1	1	0	0	1½
40000	...	Oriental Inland Steam (Limited)...	10	10	0	0	3½
25000	...	Otago and Southland Investment...	10	1	0	0	...
10000	...	Ottoman Financial Association (L.)	50	5	0	0	4½
10000	...	Ottoman Gas (Limited)	5	5	0	0	4½
12500	...	Panama, N. Zeald. & Aust. R. Mail (L.)	10	7	0	0	7
8500	...	Ditto ditto	5	5	0	0	5
37500	...	Ditto New	10	2	0	0	1½
600000l	...	Peel River, Land, & Mineral (Lim.)	Stock	100	0	0	46½
20000	...	Peninsula and Oriental Steam.....	50	50	0	0	80
20000	...	Ditto New	50	30	0	0	30
17000	...	Quebrada Land, Rail., & Ming (Lim)	10	5	10	0	3½
10000	...	Rhymney Iron	50	50	0	0	30
10000	...	Ditto New	15	15	0	0	9
4250	...	Rio de Janeiro City Improvmts (Lim)	25	25	0	0	26
29750	...	Rio de Janeiro City Improvmnts (Lim)	25	4	0	0	3½
15000	...	Royal Mail Steam.....	100	60	0	0	91½
200000l	...	Scottish Australian Investmt (Lim)	Stock	100	0	0	130
5000	...	Silver's I. Rubber Works & Tel. Cable	50	10	0	0	...
40000	...	Smith, Knight, and Co. (Limited)...	50	5	0	0	4½
30000	...	Societe Financiere d'Egypt (Lim)..	20	6	0	0	5
10000	...	S. African Mortgage & Invest. (Lim.)	50	5	0	0	6½
14200	...	South Australian Land.....	25	25	0	0	20
8000	...	South Wales Colliery	25	2	10	0	...
200000l	...	Submarine Telegraph	Stock	100	0	0	50
...	...	Ditto Scrip.....	1	1	0	0	¼
37500	...	Telegraph Construc. & Mainten (Lim)	20	4	0	0	3½
12500	...	Trust & Agency of Australia (Lim)	10	1	0	0	1½
50000	...	Trust & Loan Co. of Upper Canada	20	5	0	0	5
30000	...	United Kingd. Telegraph Co. (Lim.)	5	3	0	0	1½
25000	...	Upper Assam Tea (Limited).....	10	1	10	0	4
		Ditto	10	10	0	0	15½
10000	...	Van Diemen's Land.....	30	28	10	0	10
20000	...	Warrant Finance (Limited)	50	5	0	0	5½
30000	...	West India & Pacific Steam (Lim)	50	10	0	0	13½

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
3 per Cent. Consols	89⅞ 90¼	89⅞ 90	89⅞	89⅞ ⅞	89⅞ ½	89⅞
Do. for account Aug. 9	...	90	90 80⅞	89⅞ 90	89⅞ ½	89½ ⅝
3 per Cent. Reduced	89⅞ ½	89½ ½	89 ½	89 ½	89⅞ ⅞	89½
New 3 per Cent.	89⅞ ¼	89⅞ ½	89½ 9	89½ 9	89 8½	89⅞ ⅞
New 3½ per Cent. Jan. 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 2½ per Cent. Jan. 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 5 per Cent. Jan. 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annuities, Jan. 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. April 1885	...	...	...	...	...	14 11-16
Do. (Red Sea Tel.) Aug. 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchequer Bills, 1,000l 3½ pr ct	...	7s d	10s d	...	20s d	10s d
Ditto 500l —	...	2s d	...	...	...	...
Ditto 100l & 200l —	7s d	...	5s 8s d	15s 5s d	13s d	20s d
Bank Stock, 5½ pr ct last hf-yr	242	242 40	242	240 42	240 43	243 44
Do. for account Aug. 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Government Securities.						
India Stock, 10½ p c April 1874	...	...	213 11½	...	211	212 13
Do. for account Aug. 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per Cent. July 1870	104⅞ ⅞	104½ ⅝	104½ ½	104⅞	104⅞ ⅛	104½ 4
Do. do. for account Aug. 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do 4 per Cent. Oct. 1888	...	...	100	...	...	99½
Do. do. Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Enfaced Paper 4 pr Cent.	...	...	...	99½	...	...
Do. do. 5 pr Cent. Jan. 1872	...	103½ 4½	102½	...	...	102
Do. do. 5½ pr Cent. May 1879	...	113½	...	...	...	113
Do. Debent. 4 p c Aug. 1866	99½	98½ ½	...	...	97½	...
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000l	10s d	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Do. under 1,000l	...	10s d	...	10s d	...	...

COURSE OF THE EXCHANGES.

	Time.	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short.	11 18	11 18½	11 18	11 19
Ditto	3 ms.	12 1	12 1½	12 1	12 2
Rotterdam	—	12 1	12 1½	12 1	12 2
Antwerp	—	25 62½	25 70	25 70	25 75
Brussels	—	25 62½	25 70	25 70	25 75
Hamburg	—	13 9½	13 10	13 10	13 10½
Paris	short.	25 20	25 27½	25 20	25 30
Ditto	3 ms.	25 62½	25 67½	25 67½	25 77½
Marseilles	—	25 65	25 70	25 70	25 80
Frankfort on the Main	—	120½	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
Vienna	—	11 82½	11 87½	11 82½	11 87½
Trieste	—	11 82½	11 87½	11 82½	11 90
Petersburg	—	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝
Berlin	—	...	...	...	...
Madrid	—	48	48½	48	48½
Cadiz	—	48½	48⅝	48½	48⅝
Leghorn	—	25 72½	25 77½	25 72½	25 80
Milan	—	25 72½	25 77½	25 75	25 80
Genoa	—	25 72½	25 77½	25 75	25 80
Naples	—	25 72½	25 77½	25 72½	25 82
Palermo	—	25 75	25 80	25 75	25 82
Messina	—	25 75	25 80	25 77½	25 82
Lisbon	—	51½	52	51½	52
Oporto	—	52	52½	52	52½
Rio Janeiro	—	...	...	...	...
New York	—	...	...	...	...

SHARES

Stock or Shares.	Dividend per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid. £	s	d	Price per share.
4118517	...	Commercial	£ Stk	£ 100	0	0	...
184000l	...	Ditto Pref. 4 pr ct. minimum	Stk	100	0	0	...
2068268l	...	East and West India	Stk	100	0	0	138
3720	...	Grand Surrey Docks and Canal	100	100	0	0	...
200000l	...	Ditto Loan Notes	100	100	0	0	...
7000	...	Ditto 5 pr ct. Pref. Shares	25	25	0	0	...
980	...	Ditto ditto ditto	50	50	0	0	...
2633210l	3½ pr cent	London	Stk	100	0	0	72
1320000l	...	St Katharine	Stk	100	0	0	72
3408652	...	Southampton	Stk	100	0	0	...
800000l	...	Victoria	Stk	100	0	0	105½
5400	...	Ditto New	20	2	0	0	...

The Commercial Times.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destination	Despatch of Next Mail from London.	Next Mail Due.
Australia and New Zealand	via Southampton Aug. 20, M. via Marseilles ... Aug. 26, E.	Aug. 18 Aug. 12
Brazils, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Cape de Verd Islands	(By British packet) Aug. 9, M. (By French packet) Aug. 23, M.	Sept. 4 Aug 22
Cape of Good Hope, Ascension, and St Helena	Aug. 5, E.	Aug. 29
China, Penang, and Singapore	via Southampton Aug. 20, M. via Marseilles ... Aug. 10, E.	Overdue Aug. 12
Falkland Islands	Aug. 9, M.	...
Gibraltar	(via Southampton) Aug. 12, M.	Overdue
India (Calcutta), Ceylon, and Ionian Islands	via Southampton Aug. 20, M. via Marseilles ... Aug. 10, E	Overdue Aug. 12
Ditto (Bombay)	via Southampton Aug. 12, M. via Marseilles ... Aug. 18, E.	Aug. 10 Aug 20
Malta, Egypt, and Aden	via Southampton Aug. 12, M. via Marseilles ... Aug. 10, E.	Overdue Aug. 12
Mauritius	via Southampton Aug. 20, M. via Marseilles ... Aug. 26, E.	Aug. 10 Sept. 4
Newfoundland	Aug. 6, E.	Aug. 17
Portugal, by Brazil packet	Aug. 9, M.	Sept. 4
Ditto (by Pr. S. to Oporto)	Aug. 17, E.	...
Ditto (by Pr. S. to Lisbon)	Aug. 10, E.	...
United States, California, Canada, &c., (By British packet)	(New York) Aug. 6, E.	Aug. 11
Ditto (by United States packet)	(New York) Aug. 10, M.	...
Ditto (ditto)	(New York) Aug. 10, E.	...
Ditto (by Canadian packet)	(Quebec) Aug. 4, E.	Aug. 12
Western Coast of Africa, Madeira, and Teneriffe	Aug. 23, E.	Aug. 10
West Indies and Pacific (except Bahamas, Cuba, and Mexico)	Aug. 17, M.	Aug. 13
Bahamas (via New York)	Aug. 27, E.	Aug. 17
Cuba and Mexico	Sept. 2, M.	Aug. 29

Henceforward a letter or a packet of printed papers addressed to Labuan may be registered, on the application of the person posting it, provided the postage, together with a registration fee of 6d, be paid in advance.

MAILS ARRIVED.

LATEST DATES.

On the 30th July, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per steam ship Eastern Province, via Falmouth—Natal, June 9; Algoa Bay, 20; Table Bay, 23; St Helena, July 2; and Teneriffe, 20.

On the 31st July, AMERICA, per steam ship Asia, via Liverpool—Boston, July 30; and Halifax, 22.

On the 2nd August, AMERICA, per steam ship Peruvian, via Queenstown—New York, July 23.

On the 3rd August, AMERICA, per steam ship Etna, via Queenstown—New York, July 23.

On the 3rd August, AMERICA, per steam ship Germania, via Southampton—New York, July 23.

On the 4th August, BRAZILS, per steam ship Magdalena, via Southampton—Buenos Ayres, June 28.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the GAZETTE of last night.

QUANTITIES SOLD in, and the AVERAGE PRICES of, LAST WEEK, with the corresponding periods of the last FOUR YEARS.

	Wheat. qrs	s	d	Barley. qrs	s	d	Oats. qrs	s	d
Sold last week and average price	96052	44	0	1522	27	7	3996	22	4
Corresponding week in 1863	57933	45	11	971	31	0	3432	23	0
— — 1862	52750	57	8	634	33	8	5017	24	6
— — 1861	65737	51	3	1306	38	3	2213	24	11
— — 1860	73459	58	7	641	33	0	2661	26	6

	Rye. qrs	s	d	Beans. qrs	s	d	Peas. qrs	s	d
Sold last week and average price	46	30	2	2776	38	4	290	35	11
Corresponding week in 1863	21	37	11	1272	39	11	270	36	3
— — 1862	69	37	2	2392	41	3	135	41	1
— — 1861	19	39	2	1173	42	1	105	39	0
— — 1860	16	45	6	1113	46	9	346	41	3

AVERAGE PRICES OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	Wheat. s	d	Barley. s	d	Oats. s	d	Rye. s	d	Beans. s	d	Peas. s	d
Weekly average, July 30	44	0	27	7	22	4	30	2	38	4	35	11
— — 23	43	0	27	3	21	0	34	0	37	8	35	7
— — 16	42	6	27	10	21	7	31	5	36	11	34	3
— — 9	41	9	27	8	21	10	28	9	36	1	32	8
— — 2	40	9	27	2	20	9	31	2	36	2	34	0
— June 25	40	0	28	0	20	8	...		35	5	33	3
Six weeks' average	42	0	27	7	21	4	31	1	36	9	34	3
Same time last year	46	5	30	5	23	1	34	5	39	0	37	1
Duties	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

An Account showing the Quantities of the several kinds of Corn and Meal imported into each division of the United Kingdom; and the Quantities of British and Foreign Corn and Meal, of the same kinds, exported from the United Kingdom, in the week ended the 30th of July, 1864.

	Quantities Imported into				Quantities Exported from the United Kingdom.		
	England	Scotland	Ireland	The United Kingdm	British.	Colonial and Foreign.	Total Exported.
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Wheat	137252	29086	44138	210476	...	897	897
Barley	28416	2089	...	30496	5	...	5
Oats	49172	320	...	49492	1470	...	1470
Rye	...	2119	...	2119	...	100	100
Peas	9898	24440	250	12588	33	...	33
Beans	1110	171	...	1281	...	...	...
Indian corn	41702	2300	13067	57269	...	...	...
Buckwheat	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Beer or bigg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malt	...	...	...	...	895	...	895
Total of corn	267552	38716	57455	363723	2403	997	3400
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Wheatmeal and flour	114571	34277	...	148848	94	334	428
Barley meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oat meal	...	...	...	...	1408	418	1826
Rye meal	266	...	...	266	...	...	...
Pea meal	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Bean meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian corn meal	170	...	...	170	...	...	...
Buckwheat meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of meal	115007	34277	...	149284	1508	752	2260
Total of corn and meal stated in imperial quarters	300406	48509	57455	406370	3328	1358	4686

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

Owing to the favourable weather for securing the crops, and to the more satisfactory accounts respecting the probable yield, the trade for English wheat at Mark lane, to-day, was very dull, and in order to effect sales, factors had to submit to a reduction in prices, compared with Monday, of 1s per quarter. Foreign wheat sold heavily, and the quotations had a drooping tendency. For barley, oats, beans, and peas, the trade ruled firm, and prices were, in some instances, the turn higher than on Monday. The

supply of *new* produce was confined to a parcel of rough-chaff wheat, which sold at 50s, and a to sample of grey peas, which realised 36s per quarter. This week's imports amount to 19,460 quarters of wheat, 3,370 barley, 32,560 oats, 890 sacks and 14,720 barrels of flour.

At Liverpool, this morning, wheat and flour changed hands at rather lower prices; but maize supported previous rates. At Wakefield, wheat declined fully 1s per quarter.

Advices from the Western States of America report more favourably as regards the crops of wheat and corn. The quality of the wheats promises to be very fine, and the yield of corn to be large.

The Liverpool cotton market has been rather quiet. At one period of the week, rather a better feeling prevailed, owing to the Federal call for 500,000 more men, but the advance in the rate of discount has caused the market to close quietly, and prices are from ¼d to ½d per lb lower than on Friday last. The sales amount to 34,000 bales, 25,000 bales having been taken by spinners, 5,600 for export, and 3,400 bales on speculation.

During the fortnight, ending July 8, attention in the Bombay cotton market was, in a great measure, directed to Dhollera produce, which changed hands to a moderate extent on higher terms. Other descriptions were in moderate request, at about previous rates. The following quotations are from Messrs Nicol and Co.'s circular:—

CURRENT PRICES of COTTON at BOMBAY, July 8.

	Market Value. Per candy, 784 lbs.	G.F.I. Exchange 2s 13-16d per R.
	rs	d
Broach and Jumbooser	605	20.94
Surat	620	21.45
Dhollera	600	20.78
Bhownuggur and Mowa	605	20.94
Oomrawuttee	590	20.44
Akote	601	20.81
Hinghenghaut	610	21.12
Barsee	585	20.27
Kandeish	570	19.76
Veravole, &c.	518	18.01
Vingorla	600	20.78
Sawginned Dharwar	660	22.83

During the month of June, the exports of cotton from Bombay amounted to 120,209½ bales, making a total for the six months of 582,948½ bales, against 251,356½ in the corresponding period in 1863; 610,283½ in 1862; 699,347 in 1851; 415,880½ in 1860; 421,996 in 1859; and 722,553 in 1858.

From Madras, we have intelligence to June 27. At that date the cotton trade was quiet, at drooping prices. Western produce was selling at 19¼d; Salem, 18¾d; and Coconada, 17½d per lb, free on board. The arrivals of the *new* crop had been large. The export, from Jan. 1 to May 31, was 113,589 cwts, against 96,594 cwts in 1863, and 57,119 cwts in 1862.

The cotton trade at Calcutta, on the 21st June, owing to increased supplies, was dull, and prices declined about 8 annas per maund. *New* Bengal produce was quoted at 40r 8a to 43r 8a per bazaar maund.

At Shanghai, during the fortnight ending June 4, cotton fluctuated to some extent in value. Transactions took place at 20 taels, 18.5.0 taels, 21 taels, closing at 19.5.0 taels per picul.

The following sales of cotton took place at Canton during the fortnight preceding June 10:—Shanghai, 19.5 to 23 taels per picul; sales, 3,200 bales. Ningpo, 21 to 22½ taels per picul; sales, 1,750 bales. Shantung, 21½ to 23 taels per picul; sales, 920 bales. Japan, 22½ to 24½ taels per picul; sales, 1,240 bales.

At Hong Kong, during the fortnight ending June 11, 9,000 bales Chinese produce changed hands, at $29.50 to $31 for Shanghai, and $31 to $32.50 per picul for Ningpo. 7,500 bales Japan cotton were also disposed of, at $33 to $34 per picul.

Latest advices from Yokohama, viz., to May 26, quote cotton at $24.50 to $26 per picul.

The following table shows the rates of freight for cotton to London and Liverpool, at the leading ports of shipment, at the date of our latest advices:—

At	London. £	s	d		£	s	d		Liverpool. £	s	d		£	s	d
Bombay	1	15	0	to	2	0	0	.....	0	15	0	to	1	15	0
Calcutta	3	10	0		3	15	0	.....	3	5	0		3	15	0
Madras	3	5	0		0	0	0	.....	3	10	0		3	13	6
Shanghai	3	10	0		0	0	0	.....	0	0	0		0	0	0
Yokohama	5	10	0		6	0	0	.....	0	0	0		0	0	0
Hong Kong	3	10	0		3	15	0	.....	0	0	0		0	0	0
Alexandria	0	0	0½		0	0	0	.....	0	0	0		0	0	0

"Our advices from the Levant as to the new cotton crop," observe Messrs Neill Brothers, "are most encouraging. In Macedonia and in Greece the yield is expected to be double that of last year, and in Asia Minor also a large increase is looked for. At first many of the farmers feared to plant the article to any extent, distrusting the continuance of high prices; but the large profits gained by those who had the courage to try, and the continuance of high prices, have had their natural effect in inspiring confidence, and inducing a large increase of the growth. The weather has been generally favourable, and from locusts, a visitation of which caused much damage last year, little injury has yet been sustained. Macedonian cotton, even of the native seed, being softer and more silky than Smyrna, is gaining in the estimation of spinners, prices as high as 26d to 27d having been paid for fine qualities."

The annexed table, from the circular of Messrs Ellison and Haywood, shows the quantities of cotton estimated afloat to Europe from the East Indies and China, at the close of the last month:—

From—	For— Liverpool. bales.	London, &c. bales.	Continent. bales.	Total, 1864. bales.	Total, 1863. bales.
Bombay, &c.	348,680	11,060	23,410	383,150	279,250
Calcutta	50,770	18,040	3,950	72,760	43,680
Madras, &c.	2,780	2,800	1,610	7,190	22,130
Tuticorin, &c.	...	12,690	...	12,690	7,250
Total, 1864	402,230	44,590	28,970	475,790	...
Total, 1863	281,620	40,110	30,580	...	352,310
	Bales of 3 piculs.*	Bales of 3 piculs.	Bales of 3 piculs.	Bales of 3 piculs.	Bales of 3 piculs.
China, &c., 1864	34,230	9,470	...	43,700	...
Ditto 1863	17,300	1,700	...	...	19,000
Grand total, 1864	436,460	54,060	28,970	519,490	...
Ditto 1863	298,920	41,810	30,580	...	371,310

* 1 picul equal to 133⅓ lbs.

The Mincing lane markets have ruled quiet during the week. In raw sugar, rather more business has been transacted, at fully the late decline in prices; but coffee has changed hands at, in some instances, a reduction in value of 6d to 1s per cwt. Tea and most other articles have steadily supported previous rates.

At the leading Chinese ports, at the date of our latest advices, but little business had been done in *new* teas. The receipts had been small, and buyers appeared disposed to refrain from operating extensively, until the markets were more freely supplied. Subjoined is a statement showing the export of tea from all China since June 1, 1863:—

COMPARATIVE EXPORT OF TEA FROM ALL CHINA, from June 1, 1863.

		From Shanghai, to May 31.	From Foochow, to May 21.
To England	1863—1864	54,023,185	47,355,400
	1862—1863	44,669,920	49,420,992
To America	1863—1864	14,463,328	7,449,841
	1862—1863	9,681,172	6,998,390
To Australia	1863—1864	50,724	8,311,350
	1862—1963	574,305	6,822,257

		From Amoy, to May 6.	From Canton, to May 12.	Total.
To England	1863—1864	1,761,812	14,953,647	118,094,044
	1862—1863	336,208	25,051,582	119,478,702
To America	1863—1864	2,697,802	1,341,637	25,952,608
	1862—1863	4,765,989	2,820,483	24,266,034
To Australia	1863—1864	...	141,983	8,504,057
	1862—1863	...	1,608,666	9,005,228

The sugar trade at Havana, during the fortnight ending July 5, ruled active, on higher terms. Messrs Morales and Co. quote ordinary yellows, Dutch numbers 11 to 12, at 27s 4d to 28s; middling do., 13 to 14, 28s 7d to 29s 2d; fine, 15 to 16, 29s 9d to 30s 5d; ordinary whites, 31s to 31s 7d; middling ditto, 32s 9d to 34s; fine and florete ditto, 36s 5d to 38s 10d per cwt, free on board. The stock at Havana, Matanzas, and Cardenas was estimated at 420,000 boxes, against 379,000 boxes last year, and 305,000 boxes in 1862.

The supply of coffee on sale at Colombo, on June 30, being very small, prices of all descriptions ruled firm. Plantation produce sold at 13s per bushel; native, unpicked, 52s to 53s; picked and dried, 60s per cwt. The subjoined table of shipments is from Messrs Fryer, Schultze, and Co.'s circular:—

EXPORTS of COFFEE from CEYLON from Oct. 1 to June 30.

PLANTATION.				
To Great Britain	cwts 435,179	against last year,	cwts	447,282
Foreign Ports	911	—	—	3,639
Australia and India	10,573	—	—	12,789
	446,663			463,710
NATIVE.				
To Great Britain	cwts 100,925	against last year,	cwts	129,359
Foreign Ports	7,602	—	—	21,270
Australia and India	2,750	—	—	20,186
	111,277			170,815

The following table is from Messrs Trueman and Rouse's circular:—

IMPORTS and STOCKS of SUGAR and COFFEE at the Principal European Ports, for the Six Months ending June 30, 1863 and 1864.

	SUGAR. Imports. 1863.	Imports. 1864.	Stock, 30th June. 1863.	Stock, 30th June. 1864.
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Holland*	87,600	74,400	25,800	18,200
France	...	...	...	...
Antwerp	6,550	2,470	1,780	200
Hamburg	18,750	8,800	7,000	740
Havre	19,000	30,900	8,890	22,950
Bremen	5,500	440	1,080	...
Trieste	8,710	2,880	5,100	1,830
Genoa	10,910	9,240	4,000	1,960
Leghorn	6,140	4,400	870	240
Continent	163,160	133,530	54,520	46,120
Great Britain	294,640	213,430	191,420	150,940
Total	457,800	346,960	245,940	197,060

	COFFEE.			
	Imports.		Stock, 30th June.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Holland	45,000	41,620	32,250	34,020
France	...	...	...	...
Antwerp	6,910	5,370	3,160	1,760
Hamburg	22,600	16,900	9,500	4,500
Havre	14,000	13,250	6,450	9,750
Bremen	2,500	1,820	390	200
Trieste	6,690	5,690	4,990	5,480
Genoa	5,340	2,200	3,150	1,600
Leghorn	1,270	1,140	330	440
Continent	104,310	87,990	60,220	57,750
Great Britain	19,820	17,480	10,810	9,310
Total	124,130	105,470	71,030	67,060

The commercial advices at hand by the present mail from Rio state that the coffee trade was heavy, at depressed rates. The crop just finished was estimated at 1,500,000 to 1,600,000 bags, or about 100,000 bags more than in the previous year. The total shipments from the 1st of July, 1863, to the 30th of June, current year, amounted to 1,380,127 bags, against 1,427,310 do. in 1862-63. The estimate for the present crop reached 2,000,000 bags. In sugars, very little business was passing, on lower terms.

Messrs Mohr Brothers, and Co., of Rangoon, writing on the 12th of June, inform us that the rice market was very scantily supplied, and that prices were on the advance. The exports from the 1st of January to the 31st of May were as follows:—1864, to Europe, 65,201; Straits, China, Coast, &c., 70,508—total, 135,709 tons. 1863, to Europe, 37,763; Straits, China, Coast, &c., 42,073—total, 79,836 tons.

Owing to the further advance in the Bank rate, the public sales of colonial wool have gone off with less activity. No quotable change has, as yet, taken place in prices; but their tendency is somewhat in favour of buyers, a few parcels having been withdrawn, with the object of bringing them forward next series. Privately, the English wool trade is quieter, at about previous rates.

Hemp is steady, at 33*l* to 35*l* for clean Russian qualities. Flax rules firm, but jute is a dull inquiry.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of HEMP and FLAX on hand in London, on Aug. 1, 1862, 1863 and 1864, Dealers' Stock included.

	Stock, Aug. 1			Delivered in July.	
HEMP.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1864.	1863.
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
St Petersburg clean	1069	1185	1377	523	522
Riga Rhine	377	10	1	12	...
St Petersbg & Riga outsht	116	84	68	11	6
Ditto half-clean & pass	71	30	115	49	12
Italian and other sorts	218	282	407	53	95
	1851	1591	1968	648	635
Manilla	4994	7774	6023	553	445
Bombay and Sunn	49	281	848	65	52
Jute	12323	10222	23562	2327	2845
	17366	18277	30433	2945	3342
FLAX.					
Riga and Pernau	235	62	58	6	77
St Petersburg	10	10	60	...	...
Archangel, Memel, &c.	78	55	2	...	30
Egyptian	129	99	139	19	58
Various other ports	202	80	161	18	76
Codilla	14	143	125	13	12
	668	449	545	56	253

In reference to the state of the leather trade, last month, Messrs Powell and Co. observe:—The increased activity which existed in the leather market during June has not continued through the past month. The falling off in the demand has, however, been chiefly confined to foreign butts; most other articles of sole leather and dressing leather in general have been in fair request, while the alterations in prices have been unusually slight, no article having declined in value. The stocks on hand are generally moderate. The market for raw goods may be said to have shown a slightly declining tendency.

The following remarks respecting the state of the tobacco trade, last month, are from Messrs Grant, Hodgson, and Co.'s circular:—The market was less active than during the previous month, but the demand was comparatively steady, with transactions generally of a limited character. For selections of spinning qualities especially, a fractional advance has been attained for two or three small lots, but these were not of sufficient magnitude to justify any alterations in our quotations. Sales for last month were 1,274 hhds, viz., 22 hhds and tierces Virginia strips, 413 hhds of Kentucky leaf, 406 hhds of strips, and 433 hhds of Maryland and Ohio; for other sorts than American a full average amount of business may be reported at former rates. Imports, 591 hhds. Deliveries, 939 hhds, against 962 hhds in the corresponding month of last year. Stock, 15,610 hhds, against 16,966 hhds in 1863, 20,643 hhds in 1862, 22,375 hhds in 1861, 14,466 hhds in 1860, and 10,582 hhds in 1859.

The silk trade is very firm, and all descriptions of Eastern produce have changed hands at enhanced rates. The settlements at Shanghai, last season, were:—China, 27,000 bales, against 50,200 bales; Japan, 12,600 bales, against 17,500 bales; total, 39,600 bales, against 67,700 bales during the previous season. The export from Shanghai to all parts, from June 1 to May 31, was 39,220 bales, against 67,460 bales, showing a decrease of 28,240 bales, compared with the previous season.

In the value of metals, very few changes have taken place. Scotch pig iron has sold at 58s 9d cash, mixed numbers, and most other articles have realised previous rates. The following table is in reference to Banca tin in Holland:—

	1864. slabs.	1863. slabs.	1862. slabs.
The stock on warrants on June 30 amounted to	180271	144520	170444
Deliveries in July	25851	14757	34490
Stock on warrants, July 31	154420	129763	136044
Arrived towards next sale	8849	8014	12442

Oils have sold heavily, but the leading change in prices is confined to linseed, which is quoted at 37s to 37s 3d per cwt. on the spot. French spirits of turpentine have fallen to 71s per cwt. Tallow is steady, at 41s 9d per cwt. on the spot.

Trade at New York, during the week ending July 23, was greatly unsettled by the unsatisfactory state of financial affairs, and the continued fluctuations in the premium on gold. The stock of bullion in the banks, on the 16th ult., amounted to 4,265,500*l*, and the balance in the sub-treasury to 4,620,000*l*. The exports of specie, from Jan. 1 to July 16, were 6,011,500*l*, against 4,289,400*l* during the same period last year; 6,609,700*l* in 1862; 650,700*l* in 1861; and 4,896,500*l* in 1860. The foreign imports, for the same period, were valued at 27,361,000*l*, against 19,291,000*l* in 1863; and 18,057,000*l* in 1862. The rates for money were as follows:—Prime endorsed bills, 60 to 90 days, 9 to 10; ditto, 4 to 6 months, 9 to 10; other good bills, 10 to 12 per cent. According to an official statement, the debt of the United States, on the 19th ult., was about 360,000,000*l*. Premium on gold, 154¾ per cent.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LIVERPOOL—AUGUST 5.

The market during the week has been rather slack, but the quotations are nominally unchanged. Sales for the week, 33,930; speculation, 3,490; export, 5,680; actual export, 11,102; imports, 63,968. To-day, the market is very quiet. The sales are about 5,000 bales.

[At the time of going to press, our usual tables of imports, stocks, &c., of cotton at Liverpool had not come to hand.]

LONDON—AUG. 5.

Sales of cotton, from Friday, 29th July, to Thursday, 4th Aug., inclusive:—50 bales Broach, at 24¾d for fully good fair; 140 bales Kurrachee, 15½d to 15¾d for barely middling fair and 16½d for fair for cash; 215 bales Tinnevelly, 19d for barely middling fair, 19½d to 19¾d for middling fair, and 23d for fully good fair; 370 bales Western, 19d for middling, 21½d for fair, and 21¾d for fair landing; 30 bales Coconada, 20¾d for fair; 100 bales Salem, 21½d for fair and 25½d for very good; 330 bales China, 16½d to 17½d all faults and 18¾d for fair; 170 bales Japan, 20¾d for good fair—total, 1,405 bales.

We had a very dull market for cotton during last week, and only a limited amount of business has been done. Prices in some cases have declined ¼d per lb, and the market closes very quiet, but at present without much pressure to sell.

Yesterday the Bank rate was advanced to 8 per cent.

Sales for arrival:—800 bales Bengal, at 17d June and July and 17d to 17¼d May and June shipment, for guaranteed fair; 425 bales China, 19d May shipment, for guaranteed fair; 300 bales Japan, price not reported—total, 1,525 bales.

For forward delivery:—200 bales Bengal, at 17d November delivery, for guaranteed fair.

IMPORTS AND STOCK OF EAST INDIA COTTON IN LONDON.

	Surat. bales.	Madras. bales.	Bengal. bales.	China. bales.	Total. bales.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Aug. 4, 1864	20087	100241	19170	74705	214203
Imports, Jan. 1 to Aug. 4, 1863	37881	80338	26964	7385	152568
Stock, Aug. 5, 1864	13030	29267	7823	34509	84629
Stock, Aug. 5, 1863	14792	8516	14658	1591	39557

PRESENT QUOTATIONS.

	Ordinary. per lb d	Middling. per lb d	Fair. per lb d	Good Fair. per lb d	Good. per lb d
Sawginned Dharwar	18	22	25	25½	26
Surat—Broach	17	18½	23½	24	25½
Oomrawatty	16	19	23½	25	25½
Dholleras	17	19½	23½	24½	25½
Mangarole	16	18	22	23	23½
Compta	16	17½	21	22	23
Madras—Tinnevelly	17	18½	21½	22½	23½
Northern and Western	16	19½	21½	22½	23
Salem	...	20	21½	23	26½ 7
Scinde	13½	15	16½ ½	17 ½	18
Bengal and Rangoon	13½	15	17	17½ 18	18½
China	...	...	18½	19½	...
Japan	...	...	20½ ½	20½ 1	21½

NEW YORK—JULY 23.

The supply of cotton on sale has somewhat increased. Spinners have operated to a limited extent in all descriptions, and prices have, in some instances, slightly declined. About 2,700 bales

have changed hands during the week. The arrivals have amounted to 6,434 bales, of which 1,793 bales are from Liverpool; 230 Yokohama; 1,417 New Orleans; 624 by railroad; and 1,160 bales from San Francisco. The import since the 1st inst. is 13,257 bales, and since Sept. 1, 255,354 bales. The export from July 1 to July 19 amounted to 265,854 bales. Annexed are the quotations:—

New York Classification.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans and Texas.
	c	c	c	c
Ordinary	140	140	140	140
Middling	161	161	161	162
Middling fair	170	170	170	170

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The demand for yarn and cotton goods has fallen off to some extent this week. In prices, however, very little change has has taken place. The sale for iron may be considered steady. For the time of year, a good business has been passing in coals.

Manchester, Aug. 4.—The stagnation reported in our last has increased, the only exception being in fine yarns for Russia, which have again been taken freely, and some spinnings have been placed under contract till the end of the Russian shipping season two months hence. Common staples have been rather depressed, and cops for district manufacture have been sold at ½d per lb under last week. In cloths, manufacturers appear rather more anxious for orders, but at the present very unremunerative scale of prices they are very slow to reduce quotations. For India, inquiry has quite ceased, but an exceptional sale or two of 8¼-lb shirtings for China has been reported. Printing cloths, and almost all other articles, cannot find buyers without some reduction.

Comparative statement of the cotton trade.

	Price Aug. 4, 1864		Price Aug. 1863		Price Aug. 1862		Price Aug. 1861		Price Aug. 1860		Price Aug. 1859	
Raw Cotton.	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Upland fair.....per lb	2	8	1	11½	2	0	0	9	0	6¾	0	7½
Ditto good fair.....	...		...		...		0	9½	0	7½	0	7¾
Pernambuco fair	2	8	1	10½	2	0	0	9¾	0	8	0	9½
Ditto good fair.....	2	8½	1	11	2	0¼	0	9½	0	8½	0	9¾
No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair, 2nd quality.....	3	1½	2	8½	2	0	1	0½	0	11½	1	1½
No. 30 Water Twist, ditto	3	1½	2	3½	2	0½	1	0¾	0	11½	1	0½
36-in, 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2oz...	13	3	10	0	9	0	6	0	5	7½	5	7½
27-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto 5 lbs 9oz...	16	9	12	3	10	0	6	9	6	4½	6	4½
38-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yards, 8 lbs 4oz.....	22	6	18	0	14	3	9	0	9	0	9	7½
40-in, 66 reed, ditto ditto, 8 lbs 12oz....	24	6	20	0	15	6	10	3	10	3	10	7½
40-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto, 9 lbs 4oz ...	26	0	21	0	17	0	11	6	11	6	11	9
42-in, 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9 lbs	22	6	17	6	13	9	8	9	8	6	8	10½

Bradford.—The raising of the Bank rate of discount to 8 per cent. has led to a very quiet wool market. Buyers and sellers are alike indifferent about doing business, and as a consequence very little wool has changed hands. The effect of the 8 per cent. upon yarns is of a like nature. Buyers both for the home and export trade are only induced to operate where the abatement in price tempts them. For twofold yarns the demand and the price are alike almost unaffected by the cause above referred to. There is not much inquiry for piece goods. From the top prices current three or four weeks ago there is a trifling concession, but as orders have been plentiful and manufacturers are thus engaged for some time in advance, the depression is neither general nor considerable.

Belfast.—Business in linens has been on a more limited scale—not from any want of confidence in prices, but rather from the increasing lowness of stocks, and the inability of all manufacturers to accept orders till forward contracts are completed. A steady consumptive demand continues for all descriptions of yarns, and prices are buoyant at extreme quotations.

Leeds.—The demand for witneys and such heavy goods suitable for the season has been equal to the average. Only a little being done in the fancy coating department, but manufacturers are well employed upon these. There is not much animation among the woolstaplers.

Rochdale.—There is a well-sustained demand for flannels, especially the low and middle-priced descriptions. Prices are steady, but there are symptoms of a further advance.

Cardiff.—Business has been a little more active at the docks, and there is an improved inquiry for certain descriptions of iron, rails more especially. Despite the continuance of the war in America, the States are likely to be considerable buyers during the next few months. Rails are quoted 7*l* to 7*l* 5s f.o.b., and merchant bars 6*l* 17s 6d to 7*l*. The steam coal merchants are moderately well supplied with orders, and the current quotations for good qualities are obtained with but little difficulty.

Leicester.—The hosiery trade in nearly all departments continues active, and manufacturers are well employed with orders on hand. In the rural districts business is quiet. The yarn market continues firm, at very high rates, and spinners are well engaged.

Nottingham.—There has been a tolerable amount of business doing in the lace trade. The plain trade continues depressed, and will not improve to any extent until yarns are cheaper. Black silk laces and narrow edgings are selling fairly. The silk quilling and Mechlin trades are quiet. In hosiery not much doing either for the home market or for export. Yarns are a slow sale, but maintain late rates.

Barnsley.—The lock-out having terminated, trade in the South Yorkshire coalfield has been somewhat brisker.

Birmingham.—The trade of this town continues satisfactory. At this period of the year the country orders almost invariably fall off, and such has been the case this season, but this has not effected manufacturers, who have sufficient to keep them going at full time without making up goods for stock.

Wolverhampton.—There is a moderate demand for manufactured iron, and for Germany decidedly more is doing.

Dundee.—Our flax market has continued quiet, and the business doing in goods on the spot has been small. In prices there is no change to notice. There continues to be a demand for tows, at full prices. In common qualities of tow and codilla there is still little doing. Jute continues very dull. Flax and tow yarns continue in brisk demand. The demand for linens continues good, and notwithstanding the great increase in the means of production, manufacturers continue to be fully employed.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

New York, July 23.—The market both for wheat and flour is very dull, and prices have further declined, wheat having fallen in value since our last to the extent of 5 to 10 cents per bushel; and flour to the extent of 40 to 50 cents per barrel. The accounts at hand respecting the wheat crop are favourable, and corn promises to yield more than an average. Annexed are the quotations:—Flour—State, superfine brands, $9.50 to $9.75; State, extra brands, $10 to $10.25; State, choice brands, $10.30 to $10.35; Ohio, common brands, $10 to $10.75; Ohio, fancy brands, $10.80 to $10.85; Ohio, good and choice extra brands, $10.90 to $12; Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, &c., $9.50 to $9.75; Genesse, extra brands, $10.50 to $11.75; Missouri, $10 to $14.75; Canada, common, $10.15 to $10.35; Canada, good to choice extra, $10.40 to $11.75 per barrel. Wheat—Chicago, spring, $2.25 to $2.49; Milwaukee Club, $2.35 to $2.50; amber Milwaukee, $2.64 to $2.67; winter red Western, $2.64 to $2.67; amber Michigan, $2.68 to $2.70; white Canada, $2.70. Corn—New Western, mixed, $1.61 to $1.62½; ditto, unsound, $1.59 per bushel.

Exports of Grain, &c., from New York from July 1 to July 19.

	1864.	1863.
Flour .....bbls	114,304	181,765
Wheat .....bush	971,604	1,471,842
Corn.....	101,161	1,133,686

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

Mark Lane, Friday Evening.

Only limited supplies of home-grown wheat have been on offer this week. Amongst them have been one or two samples of new Talavera grown in Essex, and for which 55s per quarter has been realised. The quality of the samples was not to say fine; but apparently, the crop will yield well for the miller. Last year's wheats have changed hands slowly, at 1s to 2s per quarter less money. The imports of foreign wheat have been on a moderate scale. Even the finest parcels have been much neglected, and the rates, generally, have given way 1s per quarter. We understand that unusually heavy shipments are being made from Danzig. The demand for all descriptions of barley has fallen off, and, in some instances, have ruled a shade lower. No change has taken place in the value of malt. On the whole, the trade has been in a healthy state. In oats, a full average business has been passing, owing to the great scarcity of food in the pastures, and prices have been firmly supported. The few beans and peas have been readily disposed of, at the late advance in the quotations. The flour trade has been inactive, yet prices have ruled tolerably firm.

Harvest work is making rapid progress in the whole of the forward districts. On the heavy lands, the crop of wheat is coming down well; but, on the light soils, there is evident a deficiency compared with the average of years.

The continental markets have been well supplied with wheat, for which the inquiry has been far from active, at previous rates. In spring corn a large business has been passing, on higher terms. Advices from New York bring great fluctuations in the value of produce.

In Scotland, the demand for wheat has been limited. Prices, however, have been fairly supported. Barley and all other articles have commanded full currencies.

The Irish markets have been devoid of animation. Generally speaking, very little change has taken place in the quotations.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary character of the last harvest, the importations of wheat and flour during the first half of the present year have been in the aggregate nearly as large as those in the corresponding period of 1863,—a circumstance to be accounted for by the fact of our own farmers having held back their supplies from dissatisfaction at the current prices. Our importations of wheat during the six months were 7 per cent. less than in the same six months of 1863, but those of flour were 14 per cent. larger; so that the actual result, reckoning the two in their respective proportions, is that the quantity of foreign wheaten food taken has this year been only about 1 per cent. less than in last year. Compared, however, with the first half of 1862, there has been a reduction of about 30 per cent. The following tables will show the extent to which each of the producing countries contributed to our wants. Prussia and the United States have sent increasing supplies of wheat, while France has this year sent a large supply of flour:—

WHEAT IMPORTED in Six Months, ended June 30.

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Total importation .....qrs	3,449,545	2,489,552	2,318,562
Countries from.	Per centage.		
Russia	11	14	12
Prussia	19	22	24
Denmark	2	2	6
Mecklenburg	1	2	3
Hanse Towns	3	2	3
France	4	1	4
Turkey and the Principalities	4	3	2
Egypt	13	15	4
United States	33	35	39
British North America	4	2	1
Other Countries	6	2	2
	100	100	100

FLOUR.

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Total importation .....cwts	3,562,717	2,425,255	2,774,751
Countries from.	Per centage.		
Hanse Towns	3	7	6
France	4	27	48
United States	74	57	40
British North America	8	5	4
Other countries	11	4	2
	100	100	100

As regards other grain, our importations of barley have been 40 per cent. less than those of the first half of 1863; of oats and beans, 50 per cent. less; of peas, 47 per cent. less; and of Indian corn, nearly 87 per cent. less.

At Mark lane to-day, the wheat trade was dull, both for English and foreign produce, and prices were 1s per quarter lower than on Monday. There was a parcel of *new* rough chaff wheat on sale, which realised 50s per quarter. Barley, oats, beans, and peas ruled firm, and the quotations, in some instances, slightly improved. *New* grey peas sold at 36s per quarter. The flour trade was quiet, on former terms.

Mr George Dornbusch reports the arrival off coast of 16 cargoes of grain. Wheat has moved off slowly at 1s per quarter less money. In maize, barley, and other produce the transactions have been on a moderate scale. Cotton seed is steady at 7*l* 12s 6d to 7*l* 15s per ton.

The London averages announced this day are:—

	qrs	s	d
Wheat	2541	46	2
Barley	...	...	
Oats	245	24	8
Rye	...	...	
Beans	316	37	5
Peas	9	31	0

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat. qrs	Barley. qrs	Malt. qrs	Oats qrs	Flour sacks
English	1150	30	1920	100	510
Irish	...	...	...	1670	...
Foreign	19460	3370	...	32560	890 / 14720 brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

	s	s
WHEAT—English, Old white	43	46
red	41	43
English, white, new	...	...
red, new	...	...
Danzig and Kœnigsberg, high mixed	50	52
— — mixed	45	48
Rostock and Wismar, new	44	45
Stettin, Stralsund, and Wolgast	44	45
Marks and Mecklenburg	43	44
Danish, Holstein, & Brunswick	...	...
Rhenish and Brabant	...	...
St Petersburg, soft...per 496 lbs	41	43
American and Canadian, white	...	...
Odessa and Sea of Azoff, soft, per 496 lbs	40	41
Egyptian, Saidi.....per 480 lbs	...	...

	s	s
BARLEY—English and Scotch, malting, new	...	...
English and Scotch distilling	...	...
— — grinding	..	...
Saale malting	...	...
Danish distilling	27	28
— grinding	26	27
Odessa and Danube, per 400 lbs	24	...
BEANS—English, new	34	40
Dutch, Hanoverian, and French	34	37
Egyptian & Sicilian	33	35
PEAS—English, white boilers, new	38	40
— grey, dun, and maple	38	40
— blue	38	45
Foreign, white boilers	37	38
— feeding	35	37

	s	s
OATS—English, Poland & potato	22	25
— white, feed	20	22
— black	20	22
Scotch, Hopetown and potato	24	26
— Angus and Sandy	23	25
— common	23	24
Irish, potato	22	24
— White, feed	21	22
— Black	19	21
— Light Galway	...	..
Danish	20	22
Swedish	21	23
Russian	19	21
Dutch and Hanoverian	20	23
RYE—English	...	30
TARES—English, winter.....per qr	...	...
Foreign, large, spring	...	...

	s	s
INDIAN CORN, per 480 lbs— American, white	...	...
— yellow and mixed	...	...
Galatz, Odessa, and Ibraila, yellow	30	31
FLOUR, per 280 lbs—Town made delivered to the baker	38	40
Country marks	29	31
French and Belgian	33	35
American and Canadian fancy brands per 196 lbs	24	26
American superfine to extra superfine	23	24
American common to fine	22	23
— heated and sour	...	21
OATMEAL—Scotch, fine, per ton	£11	12
— — round	11	11½

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

FOR REPORT OF THIS DAY'S MARKETS SEE "POSTSCRIPT."

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The market has been flat, with quotations fully 6d per cwt. in favour of the buyers, but the refiners have made purchases of moderate extent, 1,750 casks West India selling in three days. 348 casks Barbadoes by auction were chiefly withdrawn or bought in at 38s 6d to 44s per cwt. Most other descriptions remain dull in the absence of speculation. Yesterday the advance in the Bank rate caused a general suspension of business. The landings last week were 6,480 tons, the deliveries 4,050 tons, and the stock of 90,750 tons is 17,565 tons less than in 1863 at the same period. The stock in the four ports of Great Britain on the 1st inst., was about 169,500 tons, against 205,550 tons last year.

Mauritius.—Several parcels have sold by private contract, and 5,120 bags at auction, the latest quotations being as follows: brown, 32s 6d to 36s; grey and yellow, 37s to 40s; grainy and crystallised, 40s 6d to 42s; grainy white, 43s 6d to 44s per cwt.

Madras.—396 bags were bought in: native, 33s 6d to 35s; soft date sort, 34s to 35s 6d per cwt.

Foreign.—About 17,500 bags clayed Manilla have changed hands privately, at 34s 6d to 35s. Two floating cargoes of Havana have sold for the United Kingdom: Nos. 12½ to 13, at 28s 6d to 29s; two of Cuba, at 26s 9d and 27s; one of Havana, No. 17, at 31s 9d for a near port. The parcels offered by auction yesterday, comprising 737 casks Porto Rico, 400 casks Cuba, and 243 boxes Havana, were withdrawn, no fair offers being made.

Refined is dull, and quotations about the same as last week.

MOLASSES.—300 puncheons West India have sold at 17s to 18s per cwt.

RUM.—The market remains quiet, with passing transactions on a very moderate scale. Leewards, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; Mauritius, 1s 5d per proof gallon, and a few contracts have been made in Jamaica on former terms. The stock of West India is now 23,000 puns 690 hhds, against 25,050 puns 630 hhds in 1860. Of East India, 3,350 puns and hhds, against 1,931.

COCOA.—595 bags Trinidad in the public sales were chiefly sold, and the lower qualities were cheaper, those ranging from 61s 6d to 68s. Middling to fine, at 68s 6d to 100s, went steadily. 213 bags Grenada were chiefly bought in at 56s 6d to 62s 6d. 350 bags ordinary Dominica sold at 51s to 52s 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—The large quantities of plantation Ceylon in course of landing, have rather weakened prices. 894 casks, 355 barrels and bags sold by auction, at 6d to 1s decline from 79s to 82s 6d. 363 casks, 444 barrels and bags native went at easier rates: good to fine ordinary, at 66s to 68s; 540 bags Rio were bought in at 70s 6d. Common shipping sorts are inactive by private contract. 180 bags Madras were taken in at 70s per cwt.

TEA.—The public sales on Tuesday and Wednesday comprised 13,611 packages, of which 7,385 packages sold at about previous rates, excepting for fine Moning congou which was lower, from 2s to 2s 3½d. Some fine Souchong realised only 2s 3½d. Several parcels of fine flowery pekoe, 1s 3½d to 1s4d per lb. The market by private contract is not at all active.

RICE.—Small transactions have occurred during this week. Cargo Bengal continues in request. White Bengal is firm, the stock being very much reduced. Soft grain descriptions sell slowly at lower rates, good Necrancie Arracan obtaining 10s. Ballam and Moonghy have realised 9s to 10s 6d; white Bengal, 10s 6d to 11s, chiefly hard grain. 5,243 bags Rangoon by auction were taken in at 9s 9d per cwt.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of RICE to July 30, with STOCKS on hand.

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Imports .....tons	30100	25000	60280	46450
Deliveries	46100	48170	34000	37650
Stock	29940	40900	56130	37800

SAGO.—1,112 boxes, middling to good made grain, offered by auction this week, chiefly sold at easier rates, from 20s 6d to 21s per cwt.

SPICES.—The markets are quiet. 1,292 bags black Singapore pepper, by auction, were only partly sold, including the damaged: sound, at 3¾d. 340 bags pimento realised 2¼d to 2¾d per lb. 250 barrels Jamaica ginger sold at 3*l* 10s to 5*l* 10s. 1,002 packets rough Bengal were bought in at 45s per cwt. There is some inquiry for good cassia lignea by private contract.

SALTPETRE.—A few parcels of Bengal have changed hands privately at rather lower rates, for cash or short prompt. Bengal, refraction 7 to 4, at 31s to 33s per cwt.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of SALTPETRE to July 30, with STOCKS on hand.

	1864	1863	1862	1861
Imported .....tons	8800	10270	10450	7700
Total delivered	7620	8050	10070	7200
Stock	8340	6080	3510	3820

Delivered last week 300 tons.

BARK, &c.—Current prices:—English, per load of 45 cwt delivered in London, 16*l* to 17*l* 10s; ditto Coppice, 16*l* to 18*l*; Dutch, 5*l* to 6*l*;

Hamburg, 5*l* to 6*l*; Antwerp Tree, 6*l* 10s to 7*l* 10s; ditto Coppice, 7*l* to 8*l*; French, 4*l* to 6*l* 10s; Mimosa, chopped, 10*l* to 11*l*; ditto, ground, 11*l* to 12*l*; ditto, long, 8*l* to 9*l*; Cork Tree, Barbary, 6*l* to 6*l* 10s; ditto Sardinian, 8*l* to 8*l* 10s; Valonia Smyrna, 14*l* to 17*l*; ditto Camata, 15*l* to 16*l* 10s; ditto Morea, 11*l* 10s to 14*l* 10s; Terra Japonica—Gambier, 26*l* to 32*l*; ditto Cutch, 25*l* 10s to 26*l* 10s; Divi Divi, 10*l* to 12*l*; Myrabolams, 9*l* 10s to 12*l* 10s per ton; Sumach, Sicily, 17s to 17s 6d per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—673 bags brought forward on Wednesday, rather more than half sold at previous rates, the fine Honduras silvers being dearer. Small to fine bold, 2s 11d to 3s 6d; black, 3s 5d to 4s 4d; Mexican silver, 3s 1d; Teneriffe silver, 3s 1d to 3s 3d; black, 3s 5d to 3s 10d per lb.

OTHER DRYSALTERY goods have been inactive. 1,140 bags Cutch, of fair quality, sold by auction at 25s to 25s 3d per cwt.

METALS.—The markets have been quiet this week. There is less inquiry for Straits tin than of late. Banca has sold at 105*l* to 106*l* per ton. Spelter may be quoted steady. Several contracts have been made at 24*l* to 24*l* 5s on the spot, and 24*l* autumn delivery. The stock amounts to 12,100 tons, against 5,050 tons last year at the same date. Copper is unsettled. Scotch pig iron has fluctuated in value, touching 58s 9d, and recently 57s 9d to 58s per ton for mixed Nos.

JUTE.—On Wednesday 6,068 bales two-thirds sold at rather lower rates, from 15*l* 15s to 30*l* per ton.

MANILLA HEMP.—678 bales partly sold at 33*l* per ton for middling roping quality of old import.

OIL.—Linseed has again declined 1s per cwt; sales have been made, on the spot, at 37s here and 36s 6d in Hull. Rape oil is firm at 43s 6d for foreign brown, and 46s 6d to 47s for refined; sales of brown to end of year can be made at 45s per cwt. Olive is slow of sale. Palm is in better request, and purchases of fine cannot be readily made at 35s 6d; palm-nut, 33s per cwt. The market for cocoa-nut has been unsettled, several parcels having been forced off with the object of unnaturally depressing prices: we quote Ceylon, 38s to 39s; and Cochin, 40s to 40s 6d per cwt. Fish oils are unchanged.

TALLOW.—The market has been steady during the week, but it is now quiet. This morning 1st sort Petersburg Y.C. on the spot quoted 41s 6d to 41s 9d. For delivery in the last three months, 43s 6d to 43s 9d per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, August 1.

	casks. 1861.	casks. 1862.	casks. 1863.	casks. 1864.
Stock this day	54,176	34,359	40,305	45,112
Delivered last week	3,025	1,443	1,217	985
Ditto from 1st June	13,360	14,182	7,817	8,591
Arrived last week	1,759	2,273	1,687	3,459
Ditto from 1st June	10,772	9,229	10,378	8,682
Price of Y C	46s 0d	49s 0d	43s 3d	41s 9d
Ditto Town	49s 3d	51s 9d	44s 3d	43s 0d

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market closes flatly. 1,224 bags Mauritius, by auction, sold at easier rates, making 6d to 1s per cwt decline for the week. Sales of West India, 1,977 casks. A floating cargo of Cuba sold at 26s, for the United Kingdom; one of Havana, No. 13½, for a near port, sold at 29s 6d per cwt.

COPPER.—512 casks 716 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon, and 488 bags 40 casks native nearly all sold at previous quotations. Of 423 bags Neilgherry, one lot fine sold at 88s 6d. 300 bags African sold at 61s 6d to 68s.

RICE.—5,533 bags old Rangoon, by auction, sold at 8s 7½d per cwt.

SALIPETRE.—2,603 bags Bengal, by auction, were bought in above the value; refraction 6½, since part sold at 31s. 2,000 bags Bengal, privately, refraction 7¼ to 3½, 30s 6d to 32s per cwt.

OIL.—380 casks cocoa-nut, by auction, part sold, including Ceylon, at 38s 6d to 39s; Sydney, 35s to 37s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW unchanged.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar continues neglected. Prices nominally the same. Dutch crushed rather lower—no transactions worth reporting either in loaves or crushed.

DRY FRUIT.—Currants have again receded in value, and there are great signs of weakness. Raisins dull.

ENGLISH WOOL.—Market quiet, but no forced sales.

FLAX.—Market steady.

HEMP very flat, and lower prices accepted.

SILK.—Little or no change. Prices firm, but trade quieter since the advance in rate of discount.

TOBACCO.—For some descriptions of American, especially spinning qualities, a fair demand was experienced, at full prices; for other growths, sales have been made to a full average extent.

METALS.—The rapid advance in rate of discount has further checked business, and we find, therefore, less doing than last week. Copper is maintained at quotations by the manufacturers, but, outside, the prices are either easier. Tin continues to find but a moderate demand for foreign, whilst English is in fair request. Lead is still lower in price, from paucity of buyers. Spelter is rather neglected, at last week's decline. Tin plates are unchanged.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

	s	d
Town tallow	43	0
Fat by ditto	2	1
Yellow Russia	43	0
Melted stuff	32	6
Rough ditto	18	0
Greaves	18	0
Good dregs	7	0

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug 1.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week, amounted to 14,014 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 13,194; in 1862, 13,074; in 1861, 13,191; in 1860, 13,484; in 1859, 11,626; and in 1858, 9,553 head.

The arrivals of beasts were seasonably good. Prime Scots, crosses, Devons, and Herefords moved off steadily, at full prices—the top figure being 5s per 8 lbs. Otherwise, the beef trade was in a sluggish state on former terms. We were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with sheep. Most breeds came to hand in middling condition. Prime Downs and half-breds changed hands steadily, at extreme quotations; but all other breeds were inactive, at late rates. The top price for Downs was 5s 4d per 8 lbs. The show of lambs was only moderate. On the whole, the lamb trade was steady, at full currencies, viz., from 6s to 7s per 8 lbs. Prime small calves were in request, at full quotations. Inferior calves were inactive, but not cheaper. We have to report a heavy sale for pigs, at last week's prices. The supply was moderate.

SUPPLIES.

	Aug. 3, 1863.	Aug. 1, 1864.
Beasts	5690	5720
Sheep and lambs	30090	27120
Calves	408	368
Pigs	220	340

THURSDAY, Aug. 4.—The supply of beasts here to-day was moderately extensive, but the condition of the stock was by no means first-rate. Prime Scots, Devons, and Herefords changed hands freely at very full prices. Otherwise, the beef trade was inactive, on former terms. We were fairly supplied with sheep, for which the inquiry ruled steady, at full quotations. The best Downs were worth 5s 4d per 8 lbs. Lambs sold somewhat freely, at Monday's currency—viz., from 6s to 7s per 8 lbs. Prime calves changed hands steadily, but no improvement took place in their value. Inferior calves, as well as pigs and milch cows, commanded very little attention.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.

	s	d		s	d		s	d		s	d
Coarse and inferior beasts	3	4	to	3	8	Prime Southdown sheep	5	0	to	5	4
Second quality ditto	3	10		4	2	Large coarse calves	4	0		4	8
Prime large oxen	4	4		4	8	Prime small ditto	4	10		5	0
Prime Scots, &c.	4	10		5	2	Large hogs	3	6		4	0
Coarse and inferior sheep	3	6		3	10	Small porkers	4	2		4	6
Second quality ditto	4	0		4	4	Suckling calves, each	16	0		22	0
Prime coarse-woolled do.	4	6		3	10	Quarter old store pigs	20	0		25	0

Lambs, 6s 0d to 7s 0d.

Total Supply—Beasts, 1,120; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 9,200; calves, 450; pigs, 360.
Foreign Supply—Beasts, 510; sheep and lambs, 2,250; calves, 330.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

Per 8 lbs by the carcase.

	s	d		s	d		s	d		s	d
Inferior beef	3	2		3	6	Inferior mutton	3	10		4	2
Middling ditto	3	8		3	10	Middling ditto	4	4		4	8
Prime large ditto	4	0		4	2	Prime ditto	4	10		5	0
Prime small ditto	4	2		4	4	Veal	3	6		4	0
Large pork	3	6		4	0	Small pork	4	2		4	6

Lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 1.—Our market is firm with a steady demand, which is gradually absorbing the few home growths on hand. The stock of Belgian and Bavarian is nearly exhausted, and the few really fine Americans left are in request at rather more money. The reports from the plantations are still favourable to an average yield.

FRIDAY, Aug. 5.—The accounts from the plantations are favourable, a moderate crop being anticipated on most plantations. Owing to the scanty supply of hops—both English and foreign—on sale, the trade is very firm, and all descriptions fully support previous rates.

POTATO MARKET.

BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 1.—The receipts of potatoes from continental ports continue small; but the supplies of home-grown produce on offer are seasonably good. On the whole, the trade is steady, the business doing being of fair average extent, at prices varying from 80s to 120s per ton.

FRIDAY, Aug. 5.—The demand for potatoes is steady, at prices varying from 80s to 120s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY, Aug. 1.

SMITHFIELD.—Old meadow hay, 3*l* 15s to 4*l* 15s; new do., 3*l* to 4*l* 0s; clover, 4*l* 0s to 5*l* 15s; and straw, 1*l* 4s to 1*l* 10s per load. A fair demand.

CUMBERLAND.—Old meadow hay, 3*l* 15s to 4*l* 15s; new do., 3*l* to 4*l* 4s; clover, 4*l* 0s to 5*l* 15s; and straw, 1*l* 4s to 1*l* 13s per load. Supply limited.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Aug. 5.—The public sales of the sundry kinds of foreign wool have gone off without much spirit, and the greater portion of the quantities offered had consequently to be withdrawn for want of competition, and because owners do not see any reason why they should accept lower rates than have hitherto been current.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUG. 2.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

G. Scorah and W. Cooper, Sheffield, timber merchants—J. Holmes, Leeds, cloth manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

A. Basten, Hampden street, Somers town, coachmaker—G. Knight, Kenilworth road, Victoria park—W. H. Truss, late of Carey lane, warehouseman—J. Butler, late of Great Coram street, bootmaker—J. H. Dickson, late of Lower Tooting, machine maker—W. S. Lovejoy, late of Lime street, commission agent—W. Wilson, late of Abbey street, Bethnal green road, cocoa-nut fibre manufacturer—E. Webster, late of Luard street, Caledonian road, and Birmingham, gilt button maker—W. S. Page, late of Old street, St Luke's, cocoa-nut fibre matting manufacturer—J. Locket, late of Nelson yard, Caledonian road, cab proprietor—G. Holland, late of Nelson yard, Caledonian road, cab proprietor—J. B. Simpson, late of Windsor villas, Highbury, hotel keeper—F. Dawson, late of Spencer road, Hornsey New town, apothecary—F. W. Hudson, late of Warner street, Dover road, spirit merchant—J. Reed, late of Dulwich, solicitor—J. H. Fox, late of Margaret street, Clerkenwell, bricklayer—W. Hasted, late of Lupus street, Pimlico, butcher—G. West, late of Fulham road, West Brompton, baker—G. J. Fellows, late of Crown street, Soho, gas fitter—D. Barrett, late of Montpelia place, Fulham, publican—J. Neale, late of Crick—G. Clark, late of Windmill row, Kennington cross, painter—J. C. Decker, late of Regent's park road, general merchant—E. G. Sternfelds, late of Cheapside and Walbrook, merchant—T. Blenkiron, Duncan terrace, Islington, assistant to a wholesale warehouseman—J. Turner, Tranguilla terrace, Hammersmith, painter—W. Miller, Church row, Acton, bootmaker—G. Richards, Hunt street, Mile end New town, mariner—W. P. Missing, Drummond street, Euston square—W. F. Lawrence, Ely—J. Watkins, Richmond road, Hackney, traveller to an oil and colourman—D. Graham, Grove lane, Camberwell,, warehouseman's salesman—A. Hayward, Margaret street, Cavendish square, and Shaklin, Isle of Wight, schoolmistress—F. G. Anthony, Manby grove, Stratford, clerk—T. and L. Prior, Aldermaston, farmers—E. H. Powell, Grove place, St John's wood, clerk—P. D. and J. Chetwynd, Leadenhall street, shipbrokers—D. Hill, Bishop's Hatfield, grocer—W. H. Hoad, Eltham, builder—E. O. Parkinson, Twickenham, advertisement agent—T. Smith, King street, Tower hill, carman—R. Tanner, Albert terrace, Stratford, grocer—J. G. Kellow, Plumstead road, Woolwich, tobacconist—C. D. Kershaw, Archer terrace, East India dock road, provision dealer—F. Shephard, High street, Islington, printer—J. R. Cuckow, Otham, near Maidstone, wheelwright—E. Martell, Whitchurch, grocer—T. Trotman, sen., and S. Gascoigne, Grimscot street, Bermondsey, hairpin manufacturers—E. L. Page, Hans terrace, Poulton square, Chelsea—T. Gordon, Shrewsbury, travelling draper—T. Moston, Burslem, bootmaker—R. Ockwell, Cricklade, glover—J. Maliphant, Brynmaur, grocer—J. Williams, Bridlington quay, builder—G. S. Willings, Liverpool, commission agent—R. Gordon, Wrexham, woollen draper—J. and R. Cardwell, Accrington and Bury, manufacturers—F. W. Hoffman, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, commercial traveller—A. A. Ellis, Salford, timber dealer—D. W. Hamper, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, brewers' engineer—W. Johnston, Dalston, manager of cotton spinning works—J. Hughes, Liverpool, clerk—S. Watson, Liverpool, cabinet maker—J. Wood, late of Manchester, beerhouse keeper—J. J. Barke, Manchester, salesman—W. Baker, Huntspill, butcher—J. M'Culla, Birkenhead, provision dealer's assistant—J. Smale, Aberdare, licensed victualler—T. L. Phillips, late of Aberdare, surgeon—J. Cornley, Dawley, dealer in boots—T. Austin, late of Worksop—W. Humby, Downton, blacksmith—J. Ayshford, Broadclist, wheelwright—T. Swain, Shrewsbury, licensed victualler—H. Beck, Swanington, organist—J. Chilvers, Great Yarmouth, grocer—R. Leighton, Thornes, market gardener—H. Naylor, Loscoe and Codnor, colliery contractor—H. Wallis, Goring, bootmaker—W. Ayre, Old Shildon, bootmaker—G. H. Hanson, Portsea, chemist—H. Crees, Portsea, coach painter—H. A. Norris, Portsea, clerk—W. Boardman, Anderton, farmer—J. L. Blackmore, Worcester, well sinker—J. Boswell, West Bromwich, coal dealer—J. Cooper, Whitehaven, grocer—W. H. Carter, Coltingham and Kirk Ella, plumber—T. Davies, Kington, mail-cart driver—J. Balchin, Brighton, railway signalman—J. R. Baxter, Newmarket, dealer in hay.

GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTS.

E. Pugh, Greenwich—C. Maugham, Greenwich—J. Benton, West Ham—A. Barnsby, Old Brentford, barge builder—M. Killingley, Agnes street, carpenter—E. Mack, Wood's buildings, chain manufacturer—H. Plummer, St Luke's, foreman—E. C. Jay, Pentonville, minister—G. Gostling, Brompton road, ironmonger—F. Frank, Ware, ironmonger—G. Edwards, jun. Great Quebec street and Seymour place, builder—R. Magnus and E. Magnus, St Mary Axe and Gresham street, shoe manufacturers—J. E. Dean, Winton place, milliner—G. Phillips, Notting hill, assistant—R. W. B. Davison, Fenchurch street, insurance agent—R. Ford, Marylebone, oilman—J. Wade, Devonshire place mews, livery stable keeper—J. H. Bracher, jun., Tisbury, farm bailiff—J. Wright, jun., Stoke Newington—J. B. Allan, East Sheen, teacher of drawing—J. Page, Kentish town, coach maker—A. G. Tarte, Southwark, pewterer—J. Wood, Falcon street, and Winchester, attorney—T. Parrin, Islington, nurseryman—Thomas Wells, Brenchley, tailor—M. W. Connell, Kennington road, vocalist—H. M. Elderton, Long Ditton, reporter—C. F. Burgess and H. Roberts, Stourbridge, sauce manufacturers—B. Barrett, Birmingham—C. T. Lutwych and A. Lutwych, Birmingham, gold plating manufacturers—C. R. Kennedy, Birmingham, barrister-at-law—S. Marriott, Nuneaton, grocer—R. Treece, Derby, maltster—E. Davies, Blackwood, apothecary—J. Drew, Avening, licensed victualler—T. W. Calf, Truro, tailor—R. E. Ruffe, Bingley, surgeon—J. Dawson, Holbeck, millwright—W. Simpson, Leeds, share broker—T. Bacon and T. L. Rogers, Liverpool, licensed victuallers—J. W. Barry, Liverpool, merchant—T. Jolly, Toxteth Park, licensed victualler—G. C. Wood, Hulme, salesman—J. J. Osborne, Upton, attorney—W. Pollard, Burnley, palisade maker—W. Leng, Stockton upon Tees, currier—C. Broadhurst, Aston Juxta—W. Sale, Birmingham, brewery agent—N. Dorrington, Sunbridge, corn dealer—M. Filby, Lyng, shoemaker—H. Augarde, Southampton, musician—J. Ford, North Stoneham, cordwainer—C. Hale, Caerleon, licensed victualler—M. Wagstaffe, Bishop's Frome—A. Jones, Chester, slater—F. McDonald, Liverpool, carter—H. H. Udall, Beeston, plumber—E. Johncock, Nottingham, painter—W. Barry, Bradford, coal agent—J. Tittenton, Wolstanton collier—T. Oakes the elder, Burslem, tinman—J. Nicholson the younger, Penrith, butcher—W. Louch, Leamington Priors, assistant—W. G. Wyatt, Brading, draper—G. Warren, Norwich, confectioner—T. Bowen, Llanfihangel Brynpabuan, blacksmith—W. Boardman, Kersley, carter—C. Phillips, Great Marlow, shoe maker—G. Dale, Stockton-on-Tees, constable—T. J. Rose, North Brixton—J. Lewis, Pembroke Dock, joiner—J. Webb, Swansea, tobacconist—G. Morgan, New Charlton, merchant—J. Taylor, Tunstall, grocer.

Official Railway Traffic Returns.

Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. Year 1862.	First half 1863.	Second half Year 1863.	Name of Railways	Week ending.	Receipts: Passengers, parcels, &c.	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c.	Total Receipts.	same week 1863	Traffic per mile per week.	Miles open in 1864	1863
£	£	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		1864	£ s d	£ s d	£ s	£	£		
1,400,000	10,294	5 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	Belfast and Northern Counties ...	July 29	1559 14 1	851 15 9	2411 9 10	2378	17	136	136
410 000	14,643	9 10 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	Blyth and Tyne	23	860 0 0	1405 0 0	2265 0 0	1719	81	28	28
3,976,936	32,866	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	Bristol and Exeter...	31	5521 17 11	2567 0 11	8088 18 10	7969	66	121¼	121¼
9,947,494	39,474	5 10 0	2 12 6	3 2 6	Caledonian	31	7588 14 6	12952 3 3	20540 17 9	18045	81	252	252
1,918,894	10,372	...	...	...	Detroit and Milwaukee	7	3358 0 0	1571 0 0	4929 0 0	4243	26	189	185
1,100,000	17,460	5 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	Dublin and Drogheda	31	1294 3 8	547 13 2	1841 16 10	1866	24	75	75
20,590,133	21,075	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	East Indian—Bengal	Apr. 10	8699 0 0	9905 0 0	18604 0 0	15371	26	648	604
		5 0 0	10 0	2 10 0	Do. North-West Provinces ...	10	2935 0 0	2912 0 0	5847 0 0	4577	16	328	279¾
14,061,702	14,735	...	...	...	Grand Trunk of Canada	July 16	...	...	2 145 0 0	16072	18	1090	1090
29,960,200	31 614	2 5 0	0 12 6	1 5 0	Great Eastern	31	21288 14 10	13346 6 10	34635 1 8	32626	52	663	663
10,455,653	18,907	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Great Indian Peninsula	Apr. 22	4072 0 0	7448 0 0	11520 0 0	11269	21	553	495
18,829,395	45,097	6 10 0	2 2 6	4 7 6	Great Northern	July 31	...	...	38032 0 0	33340	107	353	351
1,661,114	28,610	7 0 0	3 10 0	2 10 0	Great North of Scotland	24	...	...	1585 9 0	2682	27	58	58
5,652,416	15,154	5 0 0	2 2 6	2 5 0	Great Southern & Western (Irish)	29	6730 13 9	2720 5 11	9450 19 8	8498	24	387½	354½
63,972,630	41,641	1 15 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	Great Western	31	42851 9 1	29302 7 10	72153 16 11	67297	68	1056	1056
5,057,848	14,631	2 0 0	...	0 15 0	Great Western of Canada ...	8	...	...	9052 0 0	8202	26	345	345
19,960,007	49,652	3 17 6	2 2 6	2 7 6	Lancashire and Yorkshire... ...	31	20390 0 0	23083 0 0	43473 0 0	38[illegible]96	107	403	395½
48,926,114	40,126	4 12 6	2 2 6	3 0 0	London & North-Western, &c....	31	66470 0 0	51601 0 0	118071 0 0	108561	96	1229½	1204½
2,137,444	371,731	3 10 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	London and Blackwall	31	1981 0 0	240 0 0	2221 0 0	2183	386	5½	5½
794,244	17,650	6 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	London, Tilbury, and Southd Ex	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45
11,797,381	45,026	6 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	London, Brighton & South Coast	30	24608 0 0	4461 0 0	29069 0 0	29569	108	267½	250½
14 658,647	32,574	5 0 0	2 5 0	2 15 0	London and South-Western ...	31	...	...	29907 0 0	28787	66	450½	441½
3,984,947	55,346	...	...	...	London, Chatham, and Dover ...	24	6364 0 0	1354 0 0	7718 0 0	6271	107	72½	72½
12,742,961	53,322	...	...	0 15 0	Manches., Sheffld, & Lincolnshire	31	7639 0 0	11728 0 0	19367 0 0	17315	80	239½	239½
1,670,341	417,585	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	Metropolitan	31	...	...	2160 4 0	1579	69½	3½	3½
23,187,222	36,178	6 0 0	2 17 6	3 10 0	Midland	31	...	...	49185 0 0	45503	76	641	641
3,550,000	13,706	5 0 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	Midland Gt Western (Irish) ..	29	2408 0 2	1777 15 9	4185 15 11	4190	16	262	259½
917,728	12,835	5 0 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	Monklands	30	...	...	1727 19 10	1460	24	71½	71½
10,448,170	25,237	0 17 6	0 12 6	0 17 6	North British	31	8248 0 0	7663 0 0	15911 0 0	15029	57	420	410½
31,106,980	28,408	4 12 6	2 2 6	2 15 0	North-Eastern—Berwick ...	30	...	...	63686 0 0	57347	58	1095	1079
		3 15 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	Do. York								
		6 10 0	0 18 9	1 10 0	Do. Leeds								
		6 10 0	3 0 0	3 12 6	Do. Carlisle								
		7 15 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	Do. Stockton and Darlington								
2,067,556	231,951	5 10 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	North London	31	...	...	3525 3 0	3375	301	9	9
5,685,360	21,596	3 5 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	North Staffordshire	31	...	...	6631 0 0	8751	26	254	254
3,663,556	29,289	5 12 6	2 17 6	2 2 6	Scottish Central	31	3029 19 7	3538 11 5	6568 11 0	5455	70	93	93
8,476 097	25,189	0 18 9	0 8 9	0 10 0	Scottish North-Eastern	23	...	...	5765 0 0	5710	41	138	138
16,062,243	48,899	5 2 6	2 5 0	2 14 4	South-Eastern	28	22113 0 0	5832 0 0	27945 0 0	28176	91	306	306
2,764,241	26,612	1 0 6	0 9 0	0 18 9	South Devon	31	3523 0 10	1020 0 7	4543 1 5	4375	60	75½	75½
1,612,549	26,550	9 0 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	Taff Vale	24	...	...	5690 0 0	5805	190	37	37
1,337,577	12,678	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Ulster...	24	1753 0 0	958 0 0	2711 0 0	2445	26	105½	105
1,576,030	31,274	3 10 0	1 12 6	2 0 0	Vale of Neath	24	634 0 0	2386 0 0	3020 0 0	2567	69	44½	36½

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.

☞ The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

Add 5 per cent. to duties on pepper and tobacco, and ½ per cent. on wines.

	s	d	s	d
Ashes duty free				
First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt	0	0	0	0
Montreal	33	0	0	0
First sort Pearl, U.S.	0	0	0	0
Montreal	34	0	35	0
Cocoa duty 1d per lb				
West India per cwt	54	0	100	0
Guayaquil	78	0	82	0
Brazil	41	0	60	0
Coffee duty 3d per lb				
Jamaica, good middling to fine per cwt	81	0	103	0
fine ord to mid	70	0	80	6
Mocha, ungarbled	60	0	80	0
garbled, com. to good	80	0	91	0
garbled, fine	92	0	100	0
Ceylon, native, ord to fine	65	6	71	0
ordinary	62	0	65	0
plantation, ordinary to fine ord	67	0	76	0
fine fine ord. to mid	76	6	81	0
good mid. to fine	81	6	96	0
Java	62	0	85	0
Singapore, ord to good ord	54	0	71	0
Sumatra and Padang	54	0	71	0
Madras and Tellicherry	65	0	93	0
Malabar and Mysore	69	0	94	0
St Domingo	61	0	72	0
Brazil, washed	72	6	79	0
good and fine ord	70	0	73	0
common to real ord	58	0	69	6
Costa Rica	65	0	85	0
Havana and Cuba	65	0	85	0
Porto Rico & La Guayra	64	0	82	0
Drugs and Dyes duty free				
Aloes, Barbadoes p cwt	50	0	340	0
Argol, Bologna	90	0	95	0
Bark, Peruvian, pale p lb	1	3	2	0
Quercitron per cwt	6	6	10	0
Camphor, unrefined	90	0	92	6
Castol oil, good pale p lb	0	5½	0	5½
Saffron	31	0	32	0
Cochineal				
Teneriffe per lb	3	1	4	0
Mexican	3	0	3	4
Lac Dye—good to fine	1	5	2	3
Turmeric				
Bengal per cwt	30	0	32	0
Madras	28	0	30	0
China	0	0	0	0
Terra Japonica, Catch	25	0	26	0
Gambier	26	0	26	6
Dyewoods duty free	£	s	£	s
Brazil Wood per ton	0	0	0	0
Fustic, Cuba	8	10	9	10
Jamaica	4	0	4	2
Logwood, Campeachy	9	10	10	10
Jamaica	4	7	4	10
Red Saunders	5	5	5	10
Sapan Wood	9	0	13	0
Eggs—French 120	4s	6d	6s	6d
Fruit—Almonds	s	d	s	d
Jordan, duty free, new	100	0	200	0
Barbary sweet	52	0	0	0
Bitter	48	0	0	0
Currants, duty 7s per cwt				
Patras, new	24	0	30	0
Vostizza, new	30	0	32	0
Island, new	24	0	30	0
Gulf, new	29	0	32	0
Figs, duty 7s per cwt				
Turkey per cwt d p	33	0	50	0
Plums, duty 7s per cwt				
French, bottled	70	0	130	0
German	20	0	0	0
Prunes, duty 7s new d p	20	0	23	0
Raisins, duty 7s per cwt				
Valentia, new	25	0	36	0
Muscatel	38	0	116	0
Smyrna, red & Chesme	25	0	40	0
Sultana	36	0	43	0
Oranges	s	d	s	d
St Michael, 1st quality, large box	0	0	0	0
Do. 2nd quality		0	0	0
Valencia	18	0	21	0
Lisbon & St Ubes, ½ ch	0	0	0	0
Sicily per box	9	6	11	0
Lemons				
Messina per case	25	0	29	0
Barcelona nuts per bag	38	0	33	6
Spanish nuts p br	0	0	0	0
Brazil nuts	32	6	38	0
Cokernuts per 100	16	0	30	0
Flax duty free	£	s	£	s
Riga K per ton	65	0	67	0
— W F P K	68	0	70	0
St Petersburg, 12-head	0	0	0	0
— 9-head	0	0	0	0
Egyptian, govt dressed	58	0	70	0
— native ditto	27	0	30	0
Hemp duty free				
St Ptrsbg, clean, per ton	33	0	35	0
outshot	32	0	0	0
half-clean	30	0	0	0
Riga, Rhine	39	0	0	0
Manilla	34	0	44	0
East Indian Sunn	23	0	30	0
China grass	47	0	48	0
Jute	14	10	29	10
rejections	13	0	14	0
cuttings	8	10	9	0
Coir—Yarn, good & fine	30	0	60	0
ord. to fair	20	0	29	0
fibre	23	10	32	0
rope	22	0	30	0
junk	18	0	23	0

	s	d	s	d
Hides—Ox and Cow, p lb				
B. A. and M. Vid. dry	0	6	0	9½
Do & R. Grande, salted	0	4½	0	6½
Brazil, dry	0	6	0	7
drysalted	0	4½	0	6
Drysalted Mauritius	0	5	0	5½
Rio, dry Rio Grande	0	7	0	9½
West Coast hides	0	6½	0	7½
Cape, salted	0	3½	0	5½
Australian	0	3½	0	4½
New York	0	4	0	4½
East India	0	4½	1	1½
Kips, Russia	0	9	1	1
S America Horse, p hide	5	6	12	0
Indigo duty free				
Bengal per lb	1	9	8	7
Oude	2	6	6	0
Madras	1	1	5	3
Kurpah	2	0	7	3
Manilla	3	5	4	7
Leather per lb				
Crop hides 30 to 45 lb	0	11½	1	5
do 50 65	1	4	1	10
English Butts 16 24	1	2½	2	2
do 28 36	1	4½	2	7
Foreign Butts 16 25	0	11½	2	0
do 28 36	1	0	2	8
Calf Skins 28 35	1	8	2	6
do 40 60	1	7	2	6
do 80 100	1	3	1	10
Dressing Hides	0	11	1	8
Shaved do	1	0	1	4
Horse Hides, English	0	10	1	2
do Spanish, per hide	6	0	17	0
Kips, Petersburg, per lb	1	2	1	9
do East India	0	7	2	0
Metals—Copper per ton	£	s	£	s
Sheathing, bolts, &c.	105	0	0	0
Bottoms	110	0	115	0
Old	89	0	90	0
Tough cake	97	0	98	0
Best select	100	0	101	0
Iron, per ton	£	s	£	s
Bars, &c., British	8	0	8	10
Nail rods	9	0	9	10
Hoops	10	10	11	0
Sheets	10	0	11	0
Pig, No. 1, Wales	3	10	4	0
Bars	7	5	7	10
Rails	7	5	7	10
Pig, No 1, Clyde	3	0	3	3
Swedish	12	5	12	10
Lead, per ton—Eng. pig	20	15	21	0
sheet	21	10	0	0
red lead	22	10	0	0
white do	27	0	28	10
patent shot	23	10	0	0
Spanish pig	20	0	0	0
Steel, Swedish in kegs	15	10	0	0
in faggots	17	10	0	0
Spelter, for. per ton	24	0	0	0
Tin				
English blocks, p ton	104	0	0	0
bars in barrels	105	0	0	0
Refined	110	0	0	0
Banca	106	0	0	0
Straits	105	10	0	0
Tin Plates, per box	s	d	s	d
Charcoal, I C	28	0	30	0
Coke, I C	23	6	24	6
Molasses duty 3s 6d.				
British, W.I. per cwt	12	0	13	0
Foreign	16	6	18	6
East India	13	6	0	0
Oils—Fish	£	s	£	s
Sperm per tun	68	0	70	0
Head matter	67	0	68	0
South Sea	47	0	0	0
Seal, pale	48	10	49	0
Cod	52	0	0	0
East India	36	0	0	0
Olive, Gallipoli	61	10	62	0
Sicily	57	10	58	0
Palm per ton	32	0	36	0
Cocoa-nut	38	10	41	0
Rapeseed, pale (foreign)	46	10	47	0
Linseed	37	0	0	0
Black Sea p qr	64s	0d	65s	0d
St Petersbg Morshank	60	0	62	0
Do cake (English) p ton	10l	0s	11l	0s
Do Foreign	9	5	1·	10
Rape do	4	10	5	10
Petroleum—per tun.				
Crude Pennsylvania	19	0	0	0
Crude Canadian	0	0	0	0
Refined per gal	2s	2d	0s	0d
Provisions—Duty free.				
Butter—Waterford p cwt	110s	0d	112s	0d
Carlow	104	0	106	0
Cork 4ths new	101	0	0	0
Limerick	104	0	106	0
Friesland fresh	138	0	0	0
American new	0	0	0	0
Jersey	94	0	100	0
Bacon, singed—Waterf.	71	0	0	0
Hamburg	56	0	58	0
Hams—York	86	0	98	0
Irish	86	0	94	0
Lard—Waterford & Limerick bladder	68	0	0	0
Cork and Belfast do	60	0	0	0
Firkin and keg Irish	48	0	0	0
American & Canadian	0	0	0	0
Cask do do	54	0	56	0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p.b	90	0	0	0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc	98	0	112	0
Cheese—Edam	40	0	52	0
Gouda	43	0	46	0
Canter	18	0	22	0
American	42	0	56	0
Rice duty free				
Carolina per cwt	35	0	46	0
Bengal, yellow & white	8	0	14	0
Madras	8	0	10	6
Java and Manilla	10	0	21	0
Sago duty 4½d per cwt				
Pearl per cwt	18	0	23	0

	s	d	s	d
Saltpetre.				
Bengal per cwt	30	0	33	0
Bombay and Scinde	29	0	32	0
English, refined	36	0	37	0
Nitrate of Soda	15	6	16	6
Seeds				
Caraway per cwt	30	0	34	0
Canary per qr	52	0	58	0
Clover, red per cwt	38	0	45	0
white	40	0	52	0
Coriander	20	0	24	0
Linseed, foreign per qr	60	0	64	0
English	70	0	74	0
Mustard, br p bush	13	0	15	0
white	9	0	12	0
Rape, per last of 10 qrs	£34	0	35	0
Silk duty free	s	d	s	d
Surdah per lb	21	0	23	0
Cossimbuzar	15	6	18	0
Gonatea	15	0	21	6
Comercolly	16	0	22	0
Bauleah, &c.	0	0	0	0
China, Tsatlee	20	0	25	6
Taysaam	19	0	22	0
Canton	15	0	19	0
Thrown	0	0	0	0
Raws—White Novi	30	0	35	0
Fossombrone	29	0	31	0
Bologna	0	0	0	0
Royals	24	0	28	0
Trento	22	0	24	0
Milan	22	0	25	0
Organzines				
Piedmont, 22-24	33	0	34	0
Do 24-28	33	0	34	0
Milan & Bergam, 18-22	32	0	34	0
Do. 22-24	32	0	34	0
Do. 24-28	32	0	34	0
Do. 28-32	0	0	0	0
Trams—Milan, 22-24	30	0	32	0
Do. 24-26	30	0	32	0
Brutias—Short reel	0	0	0	0
Long do	0	0	0	0
Patent do	27	0	31	0
Persians	13	6	17	6
Spices, in bond—Pepper, duty 6d				
Malabar per lb	0	4	0	4½
Eastern	0	3½	0	3¾
White	0	5½	1	2
Pimento, duty free mid and good per lb	0	2½	0	2¾
Cinnamon, duty free				
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3	1	4	3	3
Malabar & Tellichery	1	0	1	8
Cassia Lignea, duty free per cwt	85	0	95	0
Cloves, duty free				
Amboyna and Bencoolen per lb	0	4½	1	5
Bourbon and Zanzibar	0	4	0	4½
Ginger, duty free				
East India com. p cwt	43	0	45	0
Do. Cochin and Calicut	62	0	135	0
African	50	0	52	0
Mace, duty free per lb	0	10	3	4
Nutmegs, duty free p lb	0	10	4	2
Spirits Rum duty 10s 2d per gal.				
Jamaica, per gal., bond				
15 to 25 O P	2	4	2	0
30 to 35 —	2	8	3	6
fine marks	4	6	5	0
Demerara, proof	1	7	1	8
Leeward Island —	1	5	1	6
East India —	1	4	1	5
Foreign —	1	4	1	5
Brandy, duty 10s 5d p gal				
Vintage of 1st brands in hhds 1863	6	2	6	4
1862	8	2	8	3
1860	9	2	9	4
1859	10	4	10	6
Geneva, common	2	0	2	1
Fine	2	4	2	6
Corn spirits, pf duty paid	11	8	0	0
Spirits f.o.b. Exportation	1	5	1	8
Malt spirits, duty paid	12	6	13	6

Sugar—Duty—refined, 12s 10d; white clayed, 11s 8d; yellow, 10s 6d; brown, 9s 4d; brown qualities, 8s 2d; cane juice, 6s 7d; molasses, 3s 6d per cwt.

	s	d	s	d
British plantation, yellow	28	0	33	0
brown	25	0	28	0
Mauritius, yellow	27	0	32	6
brown	23	0	27	0
Bengal, crys., good yellow and white	30	0	34	0
Benares, grey & white	28	0	33	6
Date, yellow and grey	26	0	31	0
ord to fine brown	22	6	25	6
Penang, grey and white	30	6	31	6
brown and yellow	24	6	30	0
Madras, grny yel & white	28	0	33	0
brown and soft yellow	24	6	27	0
Jaggery	23	6	25	0
Siam and China white	29	0	33	0
brown and yellow	23	6	28	6
Manilla, clayed	25	0	26	0
muscovado	23	6	24	6
Java, grey and white	30	6	33	6
brown and yellow	24	0	30	0
Havana, white	32	0	35	0
brown and yellow	25	6	32	0
Bahia, grey and white	27	6	31	0
brown	24	0	27	0
Pernam & Paraiba, white	28	0	31	6
brown and yellow	24	6	28	0
For. Mus. low to fine grocy	28	0	35	0
brown	25	0	28	0
Refined—For consumption				
8 to 10 lb loaves	54	6	55	0
12 to 14 lb loaves	52	0	52	6
Titlers, 22 to 24 lb	50	0	51	0
Lumps, 45 lb	49	0	0	0
Wet crushed	48	0	49	0
Pieces	42	0	45	0
Bastards	34	0	39	0
Treacle	15	6	18	6

	s	d	s	d
SUGAR—Ref. continued				
For export, free on board.				
Turkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb.	45	0	46	0
6 lb loaves	43	0	43	[illegible]
10 lb do.	42	0	42	[illegible]
14 lb do.	0	0	0	0
Titlers, 22 to 28 lb	42	6	43	[illegible]
Lumps, 40 to 45 lb	0	0	0	0
Crushed	39	0	39	6
Bastards	0	0	0	0
Treacle	16	0	18	0
Dutch, refined, f. o. b. in Holland				
6 lb loaves	43	6	46	[illegible]
10 lb do	42	6	43	[illegible]
Superfine crushed	35	6	36	[illegible]
No. 1, crushed	34	0	34	[illegible]
No. 2	33	6	34	[illegible]
Belgian refined, f. o. b. at Antwerp.				
8 to 10 lb loaves	39	6	40	[illegible]
Crushed, 1	34	6	35	[illegible]
Tallow—Duty free				
N. Amer. melted, p cwt	0	0	0	0
St Petersburg, 1st Y C	41	3	0	0
Tar—Stockholm, p brl	20	6	21	[illegible]
Archangel	21	6	22	[illegible]
Tea duty 1s per lb				
Congou, low bd	0	8	0	9½
common good	0	9½	0	11
ra. str. and str. bk. lf.	1	0	1	3
fine and Pekoe kinds	1	4	2	[illegible]
Souchong	1	0	2	10
Pekoe, flowery	0	11	3	[illegible]
Orange	0	9	1	[illegible]
Scented	1	0	2	[illegible]
Scented Caper	0	8	2	[illegible]
Oolong	0	7	2	[illegible]
Hyson	1	4	3	[illegible]
mid to fine	2	6	3	[illegible]
Young Hyson	0	8	2	[illegible]
Canton & Twankay kds	0	8	1	1
Gunpowder	1	4	3	[illegible]
Canton & Twankay kds	0	9	1	7
Imperial	1	4	1	[illegible]
Timber—Duty 1s—Timber & Hewn Wood—Dantsic and Memel fir per load	60	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riga fir	70	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swedish fir	48	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada red pine	70	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
— yellow pine, large	70	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
— — small	60	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Brnswk & Can Bd. pine	70	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quebec oak	140	0	155	[illegible]
Baltic oak	60	0	130	[illegible]
African oak	140	0	200	[illegible]
Indian teake	250	0	270	[illegible]
Wainscot logs 18 ft each	70	0	165	[illegible]
Deals & Sawn & Prepared Wood, p [illegible]				
Norway, Petersbg stand.	£10	0	13	[illegible]
Swedish	9	0	11	[illegible]
Russian	12	10	16	[illegible]
Finland	8	0	10	10
Canada 1st pine	15	15	18	10
— 2nd	11	0	12	10
American spruce	7	15	11	[illegible]
Dantsic deck, each	14s	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Staves duty 1s per load				
Baltic, per mille	£200	0	240	[illegible]
Quebec, per standard do.	60	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco dy 3s p lb & 5 pct	s	d	s	d
Maryland, per lb, bond	0	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia leaf	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
— stript	1	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky leaf	0	7	1	[illegible]
— stript	0	11	1	4
Negrohead dy 4s or 4s 6d	2	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbian lf. dy 3s & 5 pc	0	8	1	[illegible]
Havana	1	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
— cigars, bd duty 5s	6	0	22	[illegible]
Turpentine—Per cwt.				
American Spirits, wth cks	90	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
French do.	70	0	71	[illegible]
Rough	26	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb.				
Fleeces So. Down hogs	£24	0	25	[illegible]
Half-bred hogs	23	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kent fleeces	26	0	28	[illegible]
S. Dwn ewes & wthrs	24	0	26	[illegible]
Leicester do	25	0	26	[illegible]
Sorts—Clothing, picklock	24	0	25	[illegible]
Prime and picklock	22	0	23	[illegible]
Choice	21	0	22	[illegible]
Super	18	0	18	[illegible]
Combing—Wethr mat	26	10	27	[illegible]
Picklock	24	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common	20	0	22	[illegible]
Hog matching	29	0	30	[illegible]
Picklock matching	24	0	26	[illegible]
Super do	20	0	22	[illegible]
Colonial—	s	d	s	d
Sydney—Lambs	1	3	2	[illegible]
Scoured, &c.	1	4	1	[illegible]
Unwashed	0	9	1	[illegible]
Locks and pieces	1	1	1	[illegible]
Slipe and skin	1	3	1	[illegible]
Port Philip—Lambs	1	3	2	[illegible]
Scoured &c.	1	6	2	[illegible]
Unwashed	0	10	1	[illegible]
Locks and pieces	1	1	1	[illegible]
S. Australian—Lambs	1	3	1	10
Scoured, &c.	1	4	2	1
Unwashed	0	9½	1	3
Locks and pieces	1	3	2	[illegible]
V. D. Land—Lambs	1	4	1	11
Scoured &c.		9	1	3
Unwashed	1	2	1	[illegible]
Locks and pieces	1	0	1	1
Cape G. Hope—Fleeces	1	1	1	10
Lambs	1	0	2	1
Scoured, &c.	0	8	0	11
Unwashed				
Wine duty 1s and 2s 6d per gal	£	s	£	s
Port per pipe	24	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Claret hhd	6	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherry butt	15	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madeira pipe	65	0	[illegible]	[illegible]

STATEMENT

Of Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 31 weeks ending July 30, 1864, showing the Stock on July 30, compared with the corresponding period of 1863.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

☞ Of these articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

	Imported.		Exported.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
British Plantation	1863 tons	1864 tons	1863 tons	1864 tons	1863 tons	1864 tons	1863 tons	1864 tons
West India...	76706	61103	263	150	63725	48359	30751	23582
Mauritius ...	34946	21525	1677	213	21633	19495	16065	14473
Bengal & Pg	1811	2137	468	52	4317	2028	2311	1701
Madras	4307	5368	270	188	3861	7569	4329	2930
Total B.P.	117830	90133	2678	603	93536	77451	53456	42695
Foreign....								
Siam, &c......	13032	5067	1154	922	3152	7391	18430	17518
Cuba & Hav.	18346	13931	2451	1349	10493	8907	19776	18020
Brazil........	3322	5681	565	64	3516	5601	2925	2918
P. Rico, &c.	18915	9245	130	244	10332	7077	13727	9474
Beetroot......	...	1439	...	...	...	1312	...	129
Total Frgn	53615	35283	4300	2579	27493	30288	54858	48054
Grand Total.	171445	125516	6978	3182	121029	107739	108314	90749

PRICE OF SUGARS.

The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties.

	s d
From British Possessions in America	No return
— — Mauritius	—
— — East Indies	—
The average price of the above is	—

	Imported.		Exported.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
MOLASSES	1863 tons	1864 tons	1863 tons	1864 tons	1863 tons	1864 tons	1863 tons	1864 tons
Westindia	3445	4161	1836	1219	1799	1524	2802	3220
Foreign ...	555	366	189	1	552	308	888	701
Total ...	4000	4527	1525	1220	2351	1832	3190	3921
MELADO...	86	222	10	...	88	348	286	225

RUM.

	Imported.		Exported and delivered to Vat.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals
West India..	1891855	1646010	986940	811395	923040	963360	2281455	2145375
East India...	169380	213705	130590	113715	20520	4895	131065	234080
Foreign......	179370	82800	105300	182655	11385	21240	223575	176760
			Exported.					
Vatted	1084050	1134495	955665	944370	68760	82395	538470	547695
Total...	3324655	3076020	2178495	2052135	1023705	1071890	3174585	3103920

COCOA—Cwts.

B.Plantation	47130	21263	5235	4951	23443	26185	38843	16168
Foreign......	11062	11995	19635	2471	2622	3773	7887	13940
Total...	58192	33258	24870	7422	25065	29958	46190	30108

COFFEE—Tons.

West India..	1611	440	455	209	441	248	872	280
Ceylon	14451	14959	7208	9337	5833	7126	4036	4785
East India...	760	753	956	763	1197	1027	855	987
Mocha	1241	226	446	220	484	413	939	356
Brazil........	2501	2607	1939	2046	424	222	1159	1579
Other Forgn	901	770	293	117	523	340	935	873
Total...	21474	19755	11292	12692	8902	9376	9687	8860
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
RICE	25007	30090	...	...	48166	46092	40907	29939

PEPPER.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White........	346	195	48	32	267	279	630	465
Black........	2668	1848	2145	1677	970	1373	2282	1598
	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs
NUTMEGS.	1472	1501	...	...	1572	1682	3396	2829
Do. Wild..	...	94	...	...	...	...	525	607
CAS. LIG...	33480	5882	...	...	22508	6841	15665	6622
CINNAMON	6275	4241	...	...	5497	4763	3668	2672
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO..	12525	39841	...	...	12918	20597	21616	38806

RAW MATERIALS, DYESTUFFS, &c.

	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
C.CHINEAL	1047	7567	...	...	12093	9282	7196	5762
	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
LAC DYE...	2588	2200	...	...	2382	3319	5711	4894
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
LOGWOOD	8187	9032	...	...	5797	8827	5779	5123
FUSTIC......	1055	1267	...	...	835	1421	538	157

INDIGO.

	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
East India...	17732	16595	...	...	9608	13922	23827	16078
	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
Spanish......	5088	5531	...	...	4820	3921	1248	2517

SALTPETRE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass ...	10273	8799	...	...	8053	7619	6028	8339
Nitrate of Soda	2402	1799	...	...	2470	2586	1063	199

COTTON.

	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
American ...	304	580	...	...	342	576	23	4
Brazil	323	420	...	...	426	431	2	79
E. India, &c.	157431	195072	...	...	166495	173833	29074	58715
Liverpool, all kinds......	817414	1299207	263970	325251	686100	1022480	259800	237870
Total	975472	1495279	263970	325251	853363	1198320	289499	296668

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR AUGUST.

	Date due.	Amount per share. Already paid. £ s d	Call. £ s d	Number of shares.	Amount. £
East India and G Extension	9	15 0 0	5 0 0	not known	
Ditto H ditto	9	15 0 0	5 0 0	not known	
Ditto I ditto	9	2 0 0	3 0 0	65,000	195,000
Great Northern New Stock	15	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	not known	
Hammersmith and City Pref.	2	2 0 0	2 0 0	6,000	12,000
London and North-Western New Stock	1	Deposit in full		...	1,300,000
Midland 5*l* shares, 1863	18	3 0 0	1 0 0	128,000	128,000
Rhymney 5 per cent. Pref. 10*l*	15	9 0 0	1 0 0	7,500	7,500
San Paulo	31	12 0 0	4 0 0	not known	
South Yorkshire 5 per cent. New Pref.	2	7 0 0	2 0 0	26,000	52,000
Total in August					1,802,500
Amount called in 8 months of 1864					9,996,718

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

Traffic Returns.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted, for the week ending the 23rd of July, on 11,335 miles, to 705,470*l*, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 10,921 miles, to 631,289*l*, showing an increase of 405 miles, and of 75,181*l* in the receipts. The gross receipts on the 14 leading railways amounted, in the aggregate, on 7,764 miles, to 563,353*l*, and for the corresponding week of 1863, on 7,624 miles, to 504,697*l*, showing an increase of 140 miles, and 58,656*l* in the receipts.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS.
LONDON.

Monday, Aug. 1.—The share market has been very inactive to-day in all the descriptions, and the few alterations in the final quotations indicate a slight tendency to depression in English railways and miscellaneous shares, and towards firmness in mines. Of the English lines, Chatham improved ½; North-Eastern (Berwick) relapsed ½, and Great Western (Oxford) declined ½, Metropolitan and South-Eastern ¼ each, and Midland a further ¼. In colonial, there was again no alteration; and the only movement in foreign was an advance of ¼ in Northern of Buenos Ayres paid-up shares. In American, no alteration occurred. In British mines, South Caradon and West Seton advanced 5 each, and North Wheal Bassett ¾. In foreign mines, General improved 1, and United Mexican ¼.

Tuesday, Aug. 2.—In the share market to-day the amount of business was again small, but English, colonial, and American showed a few instances of improvement in the closing prices, while British mines and banks were more inclined to depreciation. Of the English lines, Midland recovered ¼; ditto (Birmingham and Derby) and Manchester, Sheffield, &c. advanced 1 each, North-Western ¾, and Lancashire and Yorkshire ½; and Great Northern and ditto (A stock) receded 5 each, and Great Eastern ½. In colonial, Calcutta and South-Eastern and Melbourne and Hobson's Bay improved 1 each, and Bombay, Baroda, &c. ½. In foreign, Lombardo-Venetian improved ⅛; and Bahia declined ¼. In American, Illinois Central shares advanced 2½, and ditto (paid up) and Erie shares (paid up) 2 each. In British mines, Wheal Buller declined 4, Great Wheat Vor 1, and East Lovell ½. In foreign mines, no movement occurred.

Wednesday, Aug. 3.—In the share market to-day, dulness was the prevailing feature, and English and colonial railways and the banks closed with an appearance of weakness, American being rather firmer. Of the English lines, Metropolitan advanced ¾, North-Eastern (Leeds) ½, and Midland a further ½; Lancashire and Yorkshire and North-Western relapsed ¼ each, and Great Western and Blackwall declined 1 each, North British ½, and Great Northern (A stock) a further ½. In colonial, Grand Trunk of Canada (1st preference) receded 1, ditto (deferred) ½, and East Indian ½. In foreign, Lombardo-Venetian further improved ⅜, and Bahia further declined ¼. In American, Atlantic and Great Western (Pennsylvania section, 1st Mortgage) advanced 1, and Illinois Central shares (of both descriptions) a further ½ each. In British mines, Nangiles improved 1, North Wheal Crofty ¾, and Tin Croft ½; Clifford Amalgamated and Great Laxey declined ½ each and East Lovell a further ½. In foreign mines, Cape Copper improved ¼.

Thursday, Aug. 4.—In the share market generally to-day there was no recovery of animation, and the railways, banks, and miscellaneous shares showed an average tendency to depression in the closing prices. In the English lines, Metropolitan, by way of exception, was rather active, and closed at a further advance of ¾; Midland relapsed ½; Manchester, Sheffield, &c., South Devon, and North-Eastern (York) all declined 1 each; ditto (Berwick), ditto (Stockton and Darlington), Caledonian, and South-Eastern ½ each, North-Western a further ½, and Lancashire and Yorkshire further ¾. In colonial, Bombay, Baroda, &c., Grand Trunk of Canada, Madras (Five per Cent.), Scinde, Delhi (stock), Punjaub, and Great Indian Peninsula (stock), severally receded ½ each. In foreign, Paris, Lyons, &c., and Paris and Orleans improved ½ each; Lombardo-Venetian relapsed ⅜. In American, no alteration occurred. In British mines, North Wheal Crofty further advanced ¼; and Prosper receded ¼. In foreign mines, Cobre Copper advanced 1; and St John del Rey receded 1.

Friday, Aug. 5.—Business in the railway share market has continued inactive, and prices show increased depression. Great Eastern, Great Western, and South Eastern have each declined ¼.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

THE LATEST OFFICIAL PRICES ARE GIVEN.

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London.
55500	274s	274s	Birming. Wolv. & Stour Valley	......
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	86
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	125
3801	50	5	Cork and Bandon	......
28448	20	20	Cornwall	6¼
5300	50	50	Dublin and Belfast Junction	35½
12000	25	25	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn Junc.	16¼
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	91
Stock	100	100	Glasgow and South-Western	111
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern, Ordinary Stock	47¾
Stock	100	100	Do. A Stock	......
Stock	100	100	Do. East Anglian Stock	......
Stock	100	100	Great North of Scotland	......
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	134
			Do. A Stock	154
			Do. B Stock	130
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & Western (I)	93
Stock	100	100	Great Western—Original	69½
Stock	100	100	Do. Stour Valley guar. Stk	......
Stock	100	100	Do. South Wales	......
Stock	100	100	Do. West Midland—Oxford	43
Stock	100	100	Do. do. Newport	38½
Stock	100	100	Do. do. Hereford	101
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	120½
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall	[illegible]
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton & South Coast	106½
Stock	100	100	London, Chatham, and Dover	43
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	117½
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	98½
Stock	100	100	Manches., Shef., & Lincolnshire	67
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan	113
Stock	100	100	Do. New	109
Stock	100	100	Midland	138¾
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham and Derby	109
20000	50	50	Midland Gt. Western (Ireland).	......
16000	25	25	Do. ½ Shares	......
Stock	100	100	North British	55
Stock	100	100	Do. Edinb., Perth, & Dundee.	26
Stock	100	100	North Eastern—Berwick	109½
40937	25	33⅓s	Do. G. N. E. Purchase	......
Stock	100	100	Do. Leeds	66
Stock	100	100	Do. York	96½
Stock	100	100	Do. Carlisle	......
24000	25	25	Do. Stockton and Darlington.	37½
31200	25	19	Do. 1858	29½
10000	25	12	Do. 1860 and 1861	21
Stock	100	100	North London	127½
15000	10	5	Do. New	6
Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	80
8800	10	10	North and S.-Western Junction	10½
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	127½
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. E., Aberdeen Stock.	40
Stock	100	100	Do. Scottish Midland Stock	......
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	58
Stock	100	100	South Devon	35
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	92¾
Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire and River Dun	104
Stock	100	100	Taff Vale	167½
21724	10	10	Do. B	16½
23270	10	3	Do. C	6½
Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath	102
Stock	100	100	Waterford and Kilkenny	......
15000	100	100	West Cornwall	35
			PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	90
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10l 4½ per cent	......
7680	6¼	6¼	Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent	......
18094	6¼	6¼	Dundee, Perth, & Aberd. Junc.	7½
Stock	100	100	Glasgow & S.-W. guar 5. p cent	......
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern, E. C. Ext. No. 1	107
Stock	100	100	Do. No. 2	106
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent. Preference	126½
Stock	100	100	Do. Norfolk 5 per ct Ext. 1846	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ do. Preference 1847	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 do. Wav. Val. 1847	......
Stock	100	100	Do. Eastern Union 4 p c guar.	82½
Stock	100	100	Do. East Anglican A, 5 p cent	106½
Stock	100	100	Do. B, 6 per cent	124½
Stock	100	100	Do. Great Eastern 5 p ct Pref.	102
Stock	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent	114
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 p c Redeem. at 10 p c pm	112
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent do	104
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 pr ct do. at 5 pr ct pm	107
Stock	100	100	Gt South & Wst. (Ireland) 4 p c	97
10030	50	6	Gt West. (Bks. & Hants Ex) 5 p c	......
Stock	100	100	Do. Preference 4½ per cent	97½
Stock	100	100	Do. Redeemable 4 per cent	......
Stock	100	100	Do. Irredeemable 4 per cent	86½
Stock	100	100	Do. 5l p c Redm. Preference	101
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham guar. Stock.	74
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham Pref. Stock	......
Stock	100	100	Do. Chester guarantee Stock	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 8 per cent Pref. Stock	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do	......
Stock	100	100	Do. S. Wales guar. 4 per cent.	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	......
Stock	100	100	Do, 5 per cent	......
Stock	100	100	Do W.M.—Oxf. 1st gua. Stock	126
Stock	100	100	Do. 2nd guarantee Stock	122½
Stock	100	100	Do. Newport 5 per cent pref. redeemable at 5 pr cent pm	101
Stock	100	100	Do. perpetual 6 p c preference option till 1866	120
Stock	100	100	Do. perpetual 6 per cent. with option til 1869	117
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 p ct	......
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall, 4½ p c St	99
21419	6¼	6¼	Do. 4½ do Shares	......
Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, 5 per cent guarantee Stock No. 1	113
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do No. 2	113
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent do	132½
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do No. 4	113
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent 1858	100
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent do 1861	100
Stock	100	100	Do. 7 p cent. Preference Stock	154½

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	Name of Company.	London.
Stock	100	100	L.&B. 6 per ct do. (W. E. &C.P.)	130
Stock	100	100	Do. 4 p c St. (div def. till 1865)	82½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4 per cent. Preference	......
Stock	100	100	London, Chatham, and Dover	97
Stock	100	100	Do. Beckley to Dover Station Arrs. Div. Shs	......
Stock	100	100	Lon. & N.-W., Cov. & Nun. 5 p c	......
Stock	100	100	London & S.-Western, 7 per cent	154
Stock	100	100	Manch., Shef., and Lincolnshire	12½
172300	6	4½	Do. 6l	4½
Stock	100	100	Do. 3½ per cent.	67
62830	10	5	Do. Redeemable 6 per cent	5½
Stock	100	100	Midland Cons. 6 per cent Stock	......
Stock	100	100	Do. Con. Bristol & Birm. 6 p c	136
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent pref. Stock	102
Stock	100	100	Do. Leices. & Hitch. 4 p c Stk	93
Stock	100	100	North British	......
Stock	100	100	Do. New guarantee 5 per cent	109
Stock	100	100	Do. Edin., Perth, & Dun. 4 p c	79
Stock	100	100	N. E.—Berw., G.N.E. 4 p c pref	......
60872	25	10	Do. York, Hull & Selby Purc.	10½
18000	25	25	Do. Stcktn & Darln., A 5 p ct	28
34000	25	25	Do. B 6 per cent	32½
8000	25	25	Do. C 6 per cent	32½
58500	20	20	North Staffordshire	22
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. E. 3½ pr ct pref. Stck	......
Stock	100	100	Do. Aberdeen guar. 6 per cent	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 7 per cent pref. Stock	......
20000	10s	10s	South Devon Annuities 10s	10½
40000	1l 6d	1l 6d	Sth-East.—(Readng Ann. 1l 6d)	22
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	......
Stock	100	100	Do. Fixed 4½ per cent	......
Stock	100	100	South York. & R. Dun, 4 p c gua.	91½
Stock	100	100	Waterford and Kilkenny	44
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.	
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead	88
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	94
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	57
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ per cent	123
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent	114
Stock	100	100	Clydesdale Junction	102
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, gua. 6 pr cent	133½
10160	25	25	Gloucester and Dean Forest	......
Stock	100	100	Gt Eastern, Newm. &c. 5 pr cent	......
Stock	100	100	Do. E. U., Harwich 4 pc shares	......
Stock	100	100	Do. Woodbridge Ext. 4 pr cent	......
14000	50	50	Hull and Selby	111
Stock	100	100	Lancaster and Carlisle	212
Stock	100	100	London and Chatham 4½ pr cent	90
Stock	100	100	London and Greenwich	62
Stock	100	100	Do. Preference	......
Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, and Southend	100
Stock	100	100	Lowestoft, guarantee 4 per cent	82½
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent	......
...	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxton, & Matlock	3½
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	95
Stock	100	100	North Devon, Railway & Dock.	......
Stock	100	100	Do. A Stock	......
Stock	100	100	Do. B Stock	......
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 pr cent	55
5391	50	50	Do. 6 per cent	......
39278	20	20	North-Western	17½
Stock	100	100	Nottingh. & Granth. Rlwy. & Cnal.	94
14520	25	25	Preston and Wyre	44
16720	12½	12½	Do. ½ Shares, A	......
Stock	100	100	Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth	133
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury and Hereford	133½
23985	10	7	Do. do	9½
Stock	100	100	South Staffordshire	......
Stock	100	200	Victoria Station, Pimlico	164½
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	89
4450	10	10	Wimbledon and Croydon	8
			DEBENTURE STOCKS.	
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern	91
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	98
Stock	100	100	Gt. Wstn—W. Mid.—Oxf. 4½ pc	98
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	97
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, &c.	98
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	97
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	97
Stock	100	100	Midland	97
Stock	100	100	North British, E. P. and D. B.	106
Stock	100	100	North Eastern	96
Stock	100	100	Scottish North-Eastern	......
			BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	
...	100	100	Atlantic and St Lawrence	59¾
Stock	100	100	Bombay, Bar., & C. India guar.	101
5000	20	11	Do New.	......
50000	20	10	Do. E. Shares	10
60000	20½	20½	Buffalo and Lake Huron	5½
15000	10	10	Do Preference	8
Stock	100	100	Calcutta & Sth. East., guar. 5 p c	98
Stock	100	100	Cape Town and Dock 6 p c guar.	95
Stock	100	100	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 pr cent	102
Stock	100	100	East Indian	101
50000	20	15	Do. G. Extension	15½
100000	20	15	Do. H do	15½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent debentures	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 pr cent debentures, 1865	100
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1865	100
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1866	101
Stock	100	100	Grand Trunk of Canada	19½
Stock	100	100	Do. First Preference Bonds	72
Stock	100	100	Do. deferred	61½
Stock	100	100	Do. Second Preference Bonds	67
Stock	100	100	Do. do. deferred	56
Stock	100	100	Do. Third Preference Stock	50
Stock	100	100	Do. do. deferred	44
Stock	100	100	Do. Fourth Preference Stock	29
Stock	100	100	Do. do. deferred	27
Stock	100	100	Great Indian Penin. guar. 5 p ct	102
58206	20	12	Do. do.	12
8937	20	12	Do. January, 1862	......
Stock	100	100	Great Sth. of India guar. 5 pr ct	100

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	Name of Company.	London.
117102	20½	20½	Great Western of Canada, Shares	[illegible]
52598	20½	18	Do. New	[illegible]
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent Bonds 1873	[illegible]
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ per cent. 1877-8	[illegible]
50000	10	2	Indian Branch (Limited)	2
Stock	100	100	Madras guaranteed 5 per cent	100
Stock	100	100	Do. 4¾ per cent	94
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	90
Stock	100	100	Scinde guaranteed 5 per cent	[illegible]
Stock	100	100	Do. Delhi do	[illegible]
75000	20	20	Do. Punjaub do	......
Stock	100	100	Do. Punjaub do	[illegible]
Stock	100	100	Do. Indus Steam Flotilla	94
			FOREIGN.	
50000	10	10	Antwerp and Rotterdam	[illegible]
90000	20	20	Bahia and San Francisco, Lim., guaranteed 7 per cent	[illegible]
42500	5	5	Belgian Eastern Junction	1½
100000	20	16	Dutch Rhenish	19
500000	20	20	Eastern of France	19
100000	20	20	Great Luxembourg	11
113312	4	4	Do. Obligations	[illegible]
26595	20	20	Namur & Liege gua. 14f per ann	[illegible]
10000	20	20	Do. guar. 6 per cent Pref.	19
400000	16	16	Northern of France	[illegible]
100000	16	15	Do. New Shares issued at 22l	......
75000	20	20	Do. 20l 3 per cent Bonds (for Bou. and Ams. Shares)	......
17418	20	20	Do. 20l late Charleroi and Erquelines	......
11250	10	10	Norwegian Trunk Preference	[illegible]
577500	20	20	Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	[illegible]
300000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	[illegible]
60000	20	20	Recife & San Francisco (g. 7 pc)	[illegible]
81600	20	20	Riga and Dunaburg	......
27000	20	20	Royal Danish	15
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	7½
17000	10	10	Do. 5½ per cent Preference	9½
100000	20	12	San Paulo, Limited, guar. 7 p c	10½
	20	20	Do. do.	19
750000	20	20	S. Austrian & Lombardo-Venetian	21
156000	20	20	Do. Obligations	9½
134000	20	20	Southern of France	23½
26757	8½	8½	West Flanders	5
20000	10	10	Do. 5½ per cent. Preference	10
300000	20	20	Western and N.-W. of France	20
			BRITISH MINES.	
75000	2	1	Cambrian Consol. Gold Limited	[illegible]
2900	...	...	Clifford Amalgamated	33
1024	10	1	Devon Gt Consols (Tavistock).	575
512	...	30	East Bassett (Illogan)	60
6144	...	2½	East Caradon	[illegible]
6000	...	3l	East Carn Brea	[illegible]
4000	...	159s	East Wheal Russell (Tavistock)	[illegible]
486	...	58½	Frambler & St Aubyn (Gwennap)	7
6000	...	7s	Great South Tolgus	[illegible]
5908	...	40	Great Wheal Vor (Helston)	27
1024	...	172s	Herod's-Foot	[illegible]
6000	...	97s	Hingston Downs	4
6000	...	2l 6.	Lady Bertha	......
896	...	9½	Margaret (Uny Lelant)	9
9000	...	4l 3s	Marke Valley	5
400	...	21½	New Seton	80
6000	...	2¼	North Downs	1½
6000	...	65s	North Wheal Bassett (Illogan).	[illegible]
5640	...	46s9	North Wheal Crofty	[illegible]
6400	...	1¼	Par Consols (St Blazey)	......
1200	20	206s	Providence (Uny Lelant)	41
512	...	1¼	South Caradon (St Cleer)	475
6000	...	5½	South Carn Brea (Illogan)	......
496	...	378s	South Wheal Frances (Illogan)	47½
920	...	569s	Stray Park	[illegible]
6000	10	9	Tin Croft	18½
6000	...	1½	West Bassett (Illogan)	9½
1024	...	5	West Caradon (Liskeard)	18
400	...	47½	West Wheal Seton	225
512	...	5½	Wheal Bassett (Illogan)	[illegible]
256	...	5	Wheal Buller (Redruth)	[illegible]
1024	...	2l 6d	Wheal Kitty (Uny Lelant)	......
48000	...	2½	Wheal Ludcott	1½
1024	...	8	Wheal Mary Ann (Menheniot)	15
396	...	58½	Wheal Seton	225
1040	...	7	Wheal Trelawney (Liskeard)	20
6000	...	3l 7s	Wheal Union	1½
			FOREIGN MINES.	
20000	20	7½	Australian	1
75000	1	1	Bon Accord Copper, Limited	[illegible]
...	5	5	Brazilian Lead and Mining	1½
...	10	6	Cape Copper	11½
...	2	1	Capula Silver	[illegible]
12000	40	40	Cobre Copper	[illegible]
10000	20	16	Copiapo	[illegible]
...	1	½	Don Pedro, N. del Rey	[illegible]
...	1	1	Dun Mountain Copper	[illegible]
25000	3	1¼	East del Rey	[illegible]
25000	2	2	Fortuna	[illegible]
20000	20	20	General	22
...	2	1¼	Gt. North. Cop. of S. Australia	......
...	1½	1	Kapunda	1½
15000	3	3	Linares	6
10000	5	2	Lusitanian	1½
103815	1	1	Mariquita	[illegible]
...	2	2	M. Aureos Braz. Gold Mng. Co.	2½
...	1	¾	N. Rhine Copper S. Australia	......
...	20	20	Pontgibaud	[illegible]
...	5	1	Port Phillip	1
...	1	½	Santa Barbara Gold	[illegible]
80000	1	¾	Scottish Australian	[illegible]
11000	20	15	St John del Rey	[illegible]
43174	30	28½	United Mexican	6
...	10	5	Vancouver Coal	......
...	1	1	Worthing	1
45000	3	3	Yudanamutana of S. Australia	[illegible]

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3rd Company, 3rd Battalion —
Head Quarters — —
1st Company and Detachment 3rd Company, 4th Battalion Foot Artillery.
2nd Company, 4th Battalion, Foot Artillery.
4th — — —
4th — 6th — —
Detachment of Artillery Recruits.

Corps of Sappers and Miners.
1st European Bengal Fusiliers.
2nd — —

Applications from soldiers who belonged to the corps (men now serving in Her Majesty's British regiments excepted) must be addressed to the Military Secretary, India Office, Westminster, marked "Prize Claim," and must contain full particulars of corps, regimental number, whether pensioners or otherwise, &c., and be accompanied by a certificate of identity from the clergyman or some respectable householder of the parish in which the applicant resides.
Applications from men who formerly belonged to any of the before-mentioned corps, but who have re-enlisted into and are now serving with regiments of Her Majesty's British service, can only be received through the officer commanding the corps to which such men belong.

CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU for DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY, CANDELABRA, MODERATOR LAMPS, in bronze, ormolu, china, and glass. STATUETTES in Parian, Vases, and other ornaments, in a Show Room erected expressly for these articles.
OSLER, 45 Oxford street, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lustres, for Gas and Candles, Table Glass, &c.
Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7 15s.
Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from £2.
All articles marked in plain figures.
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.
Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
LONDON—Show Rooms, 45 Oxford street, W.
BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad street. Established 1807.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY of UPPER CANADA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.
Capital £1,000,000.
Paid up, £250,000. Uncalled, £750,000.
Reserve fund, £51,742.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Edward Ploydell Bouverie, M.P., President.
William Chapman, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Hutchinson, Esq. | William G. Thomson, Esq.
Charles Morrison, Esq. | T. M Weguelin, Esq., M.P

BANKERS—Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co.

The Directors are prepared to grant Debentures for loans of sums of £100 and upwards, for periods of 4, 7, or 10 years, at 5 per cent. per annum.

Any information required can be obtained on application to the Secretary. F. FEARON, Secretary.

65 Moorgate street, London.

LONDON FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).

CAPITAL.

	£
Subscribed	2,000,000
Paid and called up	600,000
Reserve fund	81,500

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—John Hackblock, Esq.

Peter Bell, Esq. | William Rennie, Esq.
John Borradaile, Esq. | Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
James Fraser, Esq. | William Turquand, Esq.
J. E. C. Koch, Esq. | John Walker, Esq.
Henry Paull, Esq., M.P.

BANKERS.

Bank of England, and City Bank.

GENERAL MANAGER—Augustus Wildy, Esq.

SECRETARY—John Henry Koch, Esq.

This Association receives deposits for FIXED PERIODS.

Negotiates Public Loans.

And conducts monetary and financial operations generally.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager, South-Sea house, Threadneedle, street, London, E.C.

THE IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Capital subscribed, £5,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £50 each. Paid up, £500,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN CHAPMAN, Esq., Chairman.

Lucephon Ball, Esq. | Charles Kelson, Esq.
E. J. Coleman, Esq. | G. G. Macpherson, Esq.
Mr Alderman Dakin | Sir J. H. Pelly, Bart.
James Dickson, Esq. | W. Scholefield, Esq., M.P.
F. D. Hadow, Esq. | Sir S. D. Scott, Bart.
J. O. Hanson, Esq. | H. D. Seymour, Esq., M.P.
W. H. Harford, Esq. | Joseph Thornton, Esq.
G. F. Holroyd, Esq. | F. G. Westmorland, Esq.
J. G. Homers, Esq. | Alfred Wilson, Esq.
Capt. Gilbert Johnston | M. Zarifi, Esq.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
The Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited).
The Bank of London.
The Union Bank of London.
Sir W. Miles, Bart., and Co., Bristol.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs Edwards and Co., and Messrs Ashurst, Morris, and Co.

MANAGERS.

Henry J. Barker, Esq., and T. Fraser Sandeman, Esq.

This Association receives money on deposit, at notice and for fixed periods, on terms to be agreed upon; makes advances on approved securities, and effects purchases and sales of stocks, shares, and debentures; negotiates loans, and undertakes general financial business.

Communications to be addressed to the Managers.—By order,

W. C. WINTERBOTTOM, Secretary.

Temporary Offices, Crosby House,
95 Bishopsgate street Within.

ORIENTAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (Limited).

Offices—15 Leadenhall street.
Capital, £1,000,000, in 20,000 shares of £50 each, with power to increase. First Issue, 10,000 shares.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—William Charles Brown, Esq. (Richmond, Surrey), Deputy-Chairman of the Joint Stock Discount Company (Limited).
W. H. Smith, Esq. (W. H. Smith, Barry, and Co.), London and Calcutta.
Major-General Clarke, (late Commissioner of Revenue in Oude), Norwood.
John Brown, Esq. (late of Grant, Smith, and Co., Calcutta), Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
J. P. Cornforth, Esq., London and Liverpool (and of J. P. Cornforth and Co., Bombay).
W. B. M. Lysley, Esq. (Director of the Bombay Gas Company), Queen's garden, Hyde park.
Stephen Clark, Esq., London and Madras.
R. Russell Casew, Esq., 26 Westbourne terrace, and Carpender's park, Watford.
J. H. Crawford, Esq. (late Bengal Civil Service), Ashton Keynes, Wilts.
John Halliday, Esq. (Messrs Halliday, Fox, and Co.), 17 Leadenhall street.

BANKERS;

Bank of England, and
The Mercantile and Exchange Bank.

MANAGER—H. A. Parry, Esq.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs Ewart, Latham, and Co., Bombay;
And arrangements are being made for establishing Agencies elsewhere.

The Corporation act as financial agents in London and in India receive deposits for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon; make advances on approved securities, and invest money on commission; issue letters of credit; negotiate loans; and promote industrial and commercial enterprise here and in the East.

J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Secretary.

THE CONSOLIDATED DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited), 4 Abchurch lane, London.

Capital, £1,000,000.

BANKERS.

The London and Westminster Bank.
The Bank of England.

Approved bills discounted, and advances made on negotiable securities.

Money received on deposit at the current rate of the day; and if for fixed periods, or at long notice, special arrangements will be made.—By order of the Board.

THE DISCOUNT CORPORATION (Limited), 34 Abchurch lane, London.

Capital, £2,000,000.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
Alliance Bank (Limited).
Messrs Barnett, Hoares, and Co.
The Union Bank of London.

Approved Bankers' and Mercantile Bills discounted, and advances made upon negotiable securities.

Money received on deposit, at call, and short notice, at the current market rates, and for longer periods upon special terms as agreed upon.—By order of the Board,

FRED. G. BONE. Secretary.

THE JOINT STOCK DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited), 6 and 7 Nicholas lane, Lombard street, London, E.C.

Capital, £2,000,000; Paid up, £400,000.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co., 67 Lombard street.
The Agra and Masterman's Bank, 35 Nicholas lane.
The Consolidated Bank.

The Company discount first-class Mercantile Bills and make advances on approved securities.

Money received on deposit in sums of £10 and upwards.

The rate of interest allowed upon deposits "at call" will be generally one per cent. below the Bank minimum; and in cases where sums are left at seven days' notice, or for fixed periods, special arrangements will be made.

J. F. WILKINSON, Managing Director.

EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).

DIRECTORS.

Henry Durance Cartwright, Esq., Chairman.
Lewis Balfour, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
James Layton, Esq.
Lieut-Colonel MacGeorge.
William Moran, Esq.
John Carrington Palmer, Esq.
Thomas Maltby Robinson, Esq.
Sir J. Sibbald D. Scott, Bart.
Henry Danby Seymour, Esq., M.P.
Falkiner Chute Sandes, Esq.

This Association is prepared to receive proposals for and also to undertake and act as Agents in the transaction of general financial business operations, for and in connection with India and the East.

G. F. RIMINGTON, Manager.

7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street,
London, July 23, 1864.

THE CONTRACT CORPORATION (Limited).

Subscribed capital, £2,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Joseph Robinson, Esq., Chairman.
Octavius Ommanney, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Wm. Latham Bailey, Esq. | Thos. Dakin, Esq., Alderman.
W. Montagu Baillie, Esq. | Stauros Diliberogine, Esq.
Anthony Kington Baker, Esq. | W. Smith Dixon, Esq.
Geo. S. Beecroft, Esq., M.P. | Thomas Gooch, Esq.
Joseph Boyce, Esq. | Capt. H. J. W. Jervis, M.P.

BANKERS—Bank of London; Messrs Hallett, Ommanney, and Co.

SOLICITORS—Messrs Edwards and Co., Westminster.

This Corporation undertakes the negotiation of contracts for the construction of public works both at home and abroad. Negotiates loans, receives money on deposit at notice, and for fixed periods, on terms to be agreed upon. Communications to be addressed to

J. CHARLES HANDFIELD, Secretary and Manager.
Offices, 31 Threadneedle street, E.C.

THE GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE COMPANY of LONDON (Limited), 7 Lothbury, E.C.

Capital, nominal, £10,000,000.
First and second issue, subscribed, £5,000,000.
Paid-up, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Samuel Laing, Esq., late Finance Minister for India.
William Patrick Andrew, Esq., Chairman of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railways.
Samuel Beale, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Midland Railway.
Edward Blount, Esq. (Messrs E. Blount and Co., Bankers, Paris).
Thomas Brassey, Esq., Jun., 4 Great George street, Westminster.
Alexander Devaux, Esq. (Messrs C. Devaux and Co.).
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson, formerly Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.
James Thompson Mackenzie, Esq., Deputy-Chairman of the Eastern Bengal Railway.
John Bramley Moore, Esq., M.P., Liverpool.
Mr Alderman Salomons, M.P., London.
Samuel Leo Schuster, Esq. (Messrs Schuster, Son, and Co.).
Charles Turner, Esq., M.P., Liverpool.
George Worms, Esq. (Messrs G. and A. Worms).

GENERAL MANAGER—James Macdonald, Esq.

BANKERS.

The London and Westminster Bank.
The Union Bank of London.

The Company receives deposits for fixed periods.

Make advances on approved securities.

Effects purchase and sale of stock, shares, and debentures.

Negotiate loans, &c., &c.

R. J. BUTLER, Secretary

THE OTTOMAN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).

—The Ottoman Financial Association having now completed arrangements for the establishment of branches and agencies in Constantinople, Smyrna, and other principal towns throughout the Ottoman Empire, is prepared to undertake every description of financial business. It will negotiate loans and concessions, grant credits, and make advances against approved securities, and undertake the purchase and sale of shares, stocks, &c.

The Association is also prepared to receive deposits, on terms to be agreed upon.

Communications to be addressed to the Executive Committee.—By order,

J. W. LAMBERT SMITH, Secretary.

WARRANT FINANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed capital, £1,000,000, paid-up £100,000.

DIRECTORS.

A. D. De Pass, Esq., Chairman.

Joseph Bravo, Esq. | William McAndrew, Esq.
Archibald Bruce, Esq. | William Rawstron, Esq.
W. J. R. Cotton, Esq. | Albert Ricardo, Esq.
George Harvey Jay, Esq. | G. Palmer Robinson, Esq.

BANKERS.

The Alliance Bank; Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co.; Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.

This Company makes advances against the deposit of warrants, representing produce and merchandise; and also against stocks, shares, and other approved securities.

J. A. MANN, Secretary.

Offices, 23 Old Broad street, London, E.C.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SOCIETY (Limited), 60 Threadneedle street, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Benson, Esq. (Messrs Robert Benson and Co.)
John F. Flemmich, Esq. (Messrs Frederick Huth and Co.)
Robert A. Heath, Esq. (Messrs Heath and Co.)
Junius S. Morgan, Esq. (Messrs George Peabody and Co.)
William A. Quentell, Esq. (Messrs Fruhling and Goschen).
Herman Stern, Esq. (Messrs Stern Brothers.)

GENERAL MANAGER—William Howe, Esq., V.C.

The Directors have now made arrangements for taking deposits in sums of not less than £100 for fixed periods and at a fixed rate of interest.—By order,

WALTER A. MICHAEL, Secretary.

INVESTMENT, IMPORTANT.—

CREVNER and WHEAL ABRAHAM TIN and COPPER MINES.—Full particulars, with the latest information of these extraordinary Mines, may be had of Mr J. R. Pike, 3 Princes court, Old Broad street, London, Author of Britain's "Metal Mines," free per post, 1s 1d.

INDIA OFFICE, July 25, 1864.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL,

hereby gives notice:—

That he has received from the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council a further Notification relative to the sale of the Government Tea Plantations and Factories in Kumaon and the Dehrah Dhoon, of which a copy is subjoined.

(Signed) WODEHOUSE,
Under Secretary of State for India.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Nynee Tal, the 4th June, 1864

With reference to the Notification in their Department, No 3,525 A, dated the 30th October last, it is hereby notified that W. Jameson, Esq., or the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, for the time being, will receive tenders for the purchase of the Government Tea Plantations in Kumaon and Dehrah Dhoon, addressed to him at Scharunpore, up to 4 p.m. of the 1st of October, 1864

All tenders must be made in writing.

Every tender should be superscribed, "Tender for Tea Plantation," and will be registered by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, on the date of receipt, in a book which he will keep, together with the tenders, in his own custody, under lock and key.

The highest registered tender at the time being for any lot will be communicated by the Superintendent to any inquirers up to the time of sale, but the names of parties who have tendered shall in no case be disclosed.

The Register of Tenders will be examined at noon, on the 1st of October, 1864, by a Committee consisting of the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, the Judge, and the Collector of Scharunpore, at the office of the Superintendent, and in the presence of all parties who may attend, and the amount of the highest tender for each lot, or, if there be more than one tender of equal amount, the number and amount of such tenders, but not the names of the parties tendering, will be publicly declared, and the highest tender in writing above the upset price at 4 p.m. will be accepted on the part of the Government by the Committee

Agents must be supplied by their principals with sufficient powers of attorney.

By order of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Signed) R. SIMSON,
Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS

with square openings.

LADIES' WARDROBE TRUNKS, DRESSING BAGS, with silver fittings.

DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING and DRESSING CASES, and 500 other articles for home or continental travelling. Illustrated catalogues by post free.

Also, Allen's Barrack Furniture Catalogue of Portable Bedsteads, Drawers, Easy Chairs, Washhand-stands Canteens, &c., by post free.

J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 37 West Strand, London, W.C.

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, the 17th day of August, at One o'clock in the afternoon, to authorise the acceptance of a Supplemental Charter, extending the time for payment of the capital of the Company, and authorising the Company to establish branches in various places.

Dated this first day of August, 1864.

By order of the Board,
HENRY ED. RANSOM, Manager.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA (incorporated by Royal charter, paid-up capital £1,000,000 sterling) grants Letters of Credit on its Branch at Victoria, Vancouver Island, which can be obtained at the office of the Bank in London, or at any of the Branches of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, National Bank of Scotland, Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank of Liverpool, Manchester and Salford Bank, Birmingham Town and District Bank, and by Messrs Lloyds and Co., Birmingham. The Bank also purchases or forwards for collection bills on the colony, where it transacts general banking business.—By order of the Court, C. M'NAB, Secretary.

7 St Helen's place, London, E.C.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA (incorporated by Royal Charter, paid-up capital £1,000,000 sterling) GRANTS CREDITS on the following branches, viz.:—Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, Brantford, and London, in Canada; also Halifax Nova Scotia; St John, New, Brunswick; Victoria, Vancouver Island; and the Bank's Agents in New York, payble on presentation. Similar credits are granted at all the branches of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, National Bank of Scotland, Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank of Liverpool, Manchester and Salford Bank, Birmingham Town and District Bank, and by Messrs Lloyds and Co., Birmingham.

The Bank purchases or forwards for collection Drafts on the colonies, and Bonds and Coupons payable there and in the United States.

The Bank also forwards for collection Bills on America, and undertakes the purchase and sale of stock and other money business in the United States and in the British provinces.—By order of the Court,

C. M'NAB, Secretary.

No. 7 St Helen's place, London, E.C.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited), 16 Cornhill, London, E.C.

CAPITAL.

Capital	£2,000,000
Paid and called up	500,000

BANKERS.

Bank of England; Alliance Bank; and Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

Deposits received, at ten days' notice, on the usual terms, and for fixed periods, at rates subject to special agreement.

Drafts issued, and bills negotiated, payable in India, China, &c.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable throughout Europe, are also issued for the convenience of travellers per overland route.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other securities, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Dividends, pay, pensions, interest, or other moneys realised, and the registry of Indian Government Loan Notes effected, so that the interest may be paid in England.

Every other description of banking and agency business in connection with India, China, &c., conducted on the most favourable terms.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

BANK OF BENGAL, March 12, 1864.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, that as the present capital of the Bank is insufficient to meet its requirements in consequence of the increase of business, principally arising from the establishment of branches subordinate to the Bank in various parts of the Bengal Presidency, the Directors have determined, under the authority vested in them by Section 6, Act IV., of 1862, to INCREASE the CAPITAL from one crore, nine lacs, ninety thousand nine hundred and nine rupees, to two crores and twenty lacs, by the issue of new shares or consolidated stock under the following conditions:—

1. Holders of old shares will be entitled to claim new shares at par, in the proportion of one share for every share of which they may be registered as proprietors in the books of the Bank. Registered proprietors of consolidated stock will in like manner be entitled to an equivalent amount of new stock at par.

2. Holders of shares or stocks, whether in India or elsewhere, shall be allowed to the 15th day of August, 1864, to claim the new issue. All shares or stock not claimed by the said date shall be at the disposal of the Directors, who shall cause the same to be sold for the benefit of the Bank, in such manner and at such times as they may deem expedient.

3. Payments in one sum of the amount of subscription on any whole, half, or quarter share or stock, to which any proprietor may be entitled under this notification, may be made at any time after the publication thereof. On all such payments, prior to the 30th June next, interest will be allowed at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from date of payment to the 30th June; and the shares or stock so paid up shall thenceforward be entitled to dividend. On all payments made subsequent to the 30th of June interest will similarly be allowed (at the rate of 8 per cent.) until the 31st December following, from which date the shares or stock so paid up shall in like manner become entitled to dividend.

4. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of August, 1864, inclusive. All shares or stock previously subscribed for, but on which the full amount of capital shall not be paid by the last-mentioned date, will lapse to the bank, and will be at the disposal of the Directors, as provided in clause 2.—By order of the Directors,

C. N. COOKE Offg Secretary and Treasurer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Every description of banking business conducted with South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and also by Agency with New Zealand, upon current terms, with the respective colonies.

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

London, 54 Old Broad street, E.C.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.

Capital paid up, 600,000l.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE BRANCHES at
ADELAIDE,
MELBOURNE, and
SYDNEY,

are GRANTED on the most favourable terms. Bills on the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent for collection. DEPOSITS received at rates and for periods which may be learned on inquiry at the office.—By order of the Court, HENRY MOULES, Secretary.

73 Cornhill, E.C.

THE ENGLISH AND SWEDISH BANK (Limited).

Office—13 St Helen's place, Bishopsgate street, London, E.C.

Branches—Stockholm and Gothenburg.

Capital £1,000,000.

CHAIRMAN—John Alers Hankey, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—William Tottie, Esq.

Letters of Credit and Drafts issued on Stockholm and Gothenburg, approved Bills purchased and collected, and all usual Banking business transacted with Sweden.

The Bank receives money on deposit at interest for fixed periods.—By order of the Board,

W. H. CLEMOW, Secretary.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

38 Old Broad street, London, E.C.

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £200,000.

The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit and Drafts on its Branches, viz.:—

Sydney	Castlemaine	Wellington
Brisbane	Portland	Napier
Rockhampton	Adelaide	Nelson
Melbourne	Port Adelaide	Lyttelton
Geelong	Hobart Town	Christchurch
Ballarat	Launceston	Dunedin
Sandhurst	Auckland	Invercargill

They likewise negotiate and send for collection Bills on the Colonies, and undertake all description of Banking business there.

H. W. D. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

Incorporated by Act of General Assembly.

Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Canterbury, Otago, &c., &c.

Capital, £500,000.
Reserve Fund, £95,000.

Branches and Agencies in New Zealand:—

Auckland.	Akaroa.	Dunstan.
New Plymouth.	Christchurch.	Mannherikia
Napier.	Kaiapoi.	Invercargill.
Wellington.	Timaru.	Riverton.
Wanganui.	Dunedin.	Wakatipu.
Nelson.	Omaru.	Shotover.
Picton.	Tokomairiro.	Kingston.
Blenheim.	Wetherstone.	Hogburn.
Lyttelton.	Waitahuna.	Teviot.
	Queenstown.	

This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places in New Zealand, and transacts every description of Banking business connected with that colony on terms which may be learned on application at the London office. F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

50 Old Broad street, City.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Established 1817.

Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature in 1850, and confirmed by Her Majesty in Council.

Capital £750,000. Reserve Fund £250,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Board of Directors grant Letters of Credit, payable on demand, and Bills of Exchange at Three and Thirty Days' sight, on the undermentioned Establishments of the Corporation.

BRANCHES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Maitland.	Mudgee.	Adelong Agency.
Newcastle.	Tamworth.	Orange.
Albury.	Deniliquin.	Penrith.
Bathurst.	Windsor.	Goulbourn.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne	Sandhurst.	Wangarratta.
Geelong.	Beechworth.	Chiltern Agency.
Kyneton.	Ararat.	Inglewood.
Castlemaine.	Maldon.	Creswick.
Ballarat.	Tarrangower.	Linton.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane.	Ipswich.	Toowoomba.
	Rockhampton.	

NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland.	Christchurch.	Wanganui.
Wellington.	Dunedin.	Nelson.
Lyttelton.	Invercargill.	Kiapoi.

And also on the Commercial Bank of Van Diemen's Land at Hobart Town and Launceston.

The Directors also negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, and send them for collection, drawn on any of the Australian and New Zealand Colonies.

The Royal Bank of Scotland, Stuckey's Banking Company, the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, the North and South Wales Bank, Birmingham Joint Stock Bank (Limited), and the National Bank in Ireland, are authorised to grant Credits on this Bank at the several establishments in Australia and New Zealand, and will negotiate bills drawn on these Colonies.—By order of the London Board,

JOHN CURRIE, Secretary.

37 Cannon street City.

LONDON BANK OF MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA, (Limited).

Capital, £2,000,000.

The Bank being now established in MEXICO and PERU, the Directors are prepared to transact every description of banking business connected with those Countries.—By order,

W. THOS. MORRISON, Secretary.

London Offices, 16 King William street, E.C.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

Head Office—9 King's Arms yard, Moorgate street, London, E.C.

Branch Offices—18 Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, Paris. 9 Rue des Arcades, Marseilles.

Capital, £1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of £100 each, with power to increase.

This Company undertakes every description of banking and agency business, English and Foreign.

Deposits, subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal, will be received at 5 per cent.; or, subject to longer notice, at such rates as may be agreed on.—By order of the Board. PAUL BROE, General Manager.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Capital £2,700,000, paid-up £1,350,000)

Branches at Smyrna Beyrout, and Salonica, and Agencies at Galatz, Bucharest, Paris, and London.

The London Agency receives money on deposit for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon. It grants credits on Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyrout, Galatz, and Bucharest; purchases or collects bills drawn on those places, and undertakes the negotiation of all Turkish Government Securities and the collection of the coupons.

The London Agency will also execute orders through the Branch of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Smyrna for the purchase of Smyrna produce, such as cotton madder roots, valonea, opium, &c.

Terms may be ascertained on application at the offices of the London Agency, No. 4 Bank buildings, Lothbury.

R. A. BRENAN, Manager.

THE LONDON AND SOUTH AFRICAN BANK,

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1860,
(Paid-up Capital, Half a Million Sterling)

Issues Letters of Credit, free of charge, and Drafts on its Branches at the undermentioned places, viz.:—

Port Elizabeth.	Fort Beaufort.
Graham's Town.	Uitenhage.
Cape Town.	D'Urban.
Graaff Reinet.	Pietermaritzburg.
Colesberg.	King William's Town.

Advances made against shipments of goods to the Cape Colonies.

Bills negotiated and sent for collection, and all banking business transacted.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (payable half-yearly if desired) allowed on fixed deposits subject to twelve months' notice.

The rates for other periods may be known at the Head Office, No. 10 King William street, London, E.C.

By order of the Court,
JOHN HENRY ETHERIDGE, Manager.

London, June 13, 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK COPORATION (Limited).

Head Office—80 King William street, London, E.C.

Capital, £1,000,000. Paid up, £373,414.

Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on the branches of the Bank at Bombay, Calcutta, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsur, and on its Agents at Madras and Ceylon. Approved Bills on those places negotiated or sent for collection; and circular notes issued for the use of travellers.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at interest for such periods, and at such rates, as may be agreed upon.

Investments in, and sales of, Indian and other securities effected; dividends, pay, &c., received, and every description of banking and exchange business with India transacted.—By order of the Court of Directors,

T. G. CRAIG, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK (Limited),

5 Lothbury, London, and Brown's buildings, Liverpool.

BRANCHES—Southwark: Borough High street.
Birkenhead: 48 Hamilton square.
Manchester: 75 King street.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

Current accounts opened in London, in accordance with the prevailing custom of similar establishments; and in Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Manchester, on terms which will conform thereto as closely as may be practicable. If the balance shall not at any time during the half-year have been below £500, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. If not below £200, interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. If below £200, no interest will be allowed.

Deposits received at the current rate of interest for sums of £10 and upwards, on the usual terms.

No charge will be made for collecting country cheques.

Agencies of foreign and country banks undertaken, purchases and sales of stocks, shares, and other securities effected, dividends thereon received, coupons collected or negotiated, and every other description of banking business transacted.

To parties keeping accounts with the bank the utmost facilities will be afforded for the transmission of money between its offices, also for the payment or receipt of money either in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, in exchange for stock, shares, &c.

Circular notes and letters of credit issued to all parts of Europe and elsewhere.

A. THOMSON, Manager in London.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

(Established 1825.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1831.

An OFFICE of the Bank has been OPENED at No. 21 FINCH LANE, E.C.

W. J DUNCAN, Manager.

July 8, 1864. JAS. MILLN, Agent.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital, One Million.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are granted on the Branches of this Bank at Melbourne, Geelong, Sydney, and the Gold Fields.

Drafts on the Australian Colonies purchased or sent for collection.

Deposits are received by the Bank in London at interest, for fixed periods, on terms which will be made known on application at the office.—By order of the Court,

W. M. YOUNG, Assistant Secretary.

Offices, 17 Cannon street, E.C.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK

(Limited).

Capital £1,500,000, in 37,000 shares of £100 each

BRANCH BANKS AND AGENCIES.

Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Rio Grande do Sul, Maranham.

Portugal—Lisbon, Oporto.

CHAIRMAN—John White Cater, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Henry Louis Bischoffsheim, Esq.

Drafts granted on Brazil and Portugal. Bills negotiated or collected.—Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for all parts of the World.—Agencies connected with Brazil and Portugal undertaken.—Deposits received at agreed rates of interest.

JOHN BEATON, Secretary.

2 Old Broad street, E.C.

COMMERCIAL BANKING

COMPANY of SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature.

London Office, No. 33 Cornhill.

LONDON BOARD.

John Gilchrist, Esq. | Frederick Parbury, Esq.

Edwin Brett, Esq.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are drawn by the London office on Sydney, and the following branches in New South Wales, viz., Albury, Bathurst, Burrangong (Lambing Flat), Carcoar, Cooma, Goulburn, Kiama, Maitland, Morpeth, Orange, Peramatta, Queanbeyan, Wollongong, and Yass; and also on Brisbane and Maryborough, in the Colony of Queensland.

Drafts on the Australian Colonies are negotiated or collected, and every description of banking business with Australia transacted on the most favourable terms through the above-named establishments of the Bank in New South Wales, and its agents in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.

EDWIN BRETT, Manager.

No. 33 Cornhill, London, E.C.

THE IMPERIAL BANK

(Limited).

Lothbury, E.C., and Westminster Branch, 53 Parliament street.

Subscribed Capital, £2,250,000.

DIRECTORS.

H. L. Bischoffsheim, Esq.	A. P. Petrocochino, Esq.
J. A. Browne, Esq.	R. S Price, Esq.
James Dickson, Esq.	A. A. Rall, Esq.
Robert Diggles, Esq.	F. C. Rall, Esq.
S. B. Edenborough, Esq.	David Stern, Esq.
Michael Hall, Esq.	William Tabor, Esq.
Robert How, Esq.	W. G. Thomson, Esq.
McAldrman Lusk.	Joseph Underwood, Esq.
William Murdoch, Esq.	Edmund Westby, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with all persons properly introduced.

INTEREST allowed on minimum monthly balances, and money received on deposit, at call, or for fixed periods.

The Bank takes charge of securities for parties keeping accounts, and receives Dividends on English and Foreign Funds, &c.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, payable abroad.

The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks undertaken, and all ordinary banking business transacted.

R. A. BENTHAM, General Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

Head Office—20 Threadneedle street, London,

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital, £800,000.

Reserve Fund, £105,000.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England.

The City Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Hankow.

The Corporation buy and sell, and receive for collection, Bills of Exchange payable at the above-named places; issue Letters of Credit; undertake the Purchase and Sale of Indian Government and other Securities; hold them for safe custody, and receive Interest or Dividends as they become due.

Deposits of money, subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal, are received, bearing interest at one per cent. below the Bank of England minimum rate, rising and falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent per annum, at which last rate Deposits for not less than twelve months are received, the interest being payable half-yearly.

The several Agencies grant Bills of Exchange on London and on each other; realise Drafts and Avondees in the Indian Presidencies, remitting the proceeds without charge in the Bank's own Bills to Europe; effect Sales and Purchases of Government Securities, draw and remit Interest and Dividends thereon when due, at the current rates of the day; receive Money on Deposit at Interest, and conduct all general Banking business, including the receipt of Pay, Pensions, and Dividends on stock of all kinds.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING

COMPANY.—Established 1836.

Subscribed Capital £1,875,000, in 37,500 Shares of £50 each.

Paid-up Capital £700,000. Reserve Fund £200,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. Tyringham Bernard, Esq., M.P.	John Fleming, Esq.
Philip Patten Blyth, Esq.	Frederick Harrison, Esq.
John William Burmester, Esq.	Edward Huggins, Esq.
Coles Child, Esq.	William Champion Jones, Esq.
Hugh C. E. Childers, Esq., M.P.	James Laming, Esq.
	William Lee, Esq., M.P.
	William Nicol, Esq., M.P.

GENERAL MANAGER.—William McKewan, Esq.

CHIEF INSPECTOR.—W. J. Norfolk, Esq.

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER.—William Howard, Esq.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.—James Gray, Esq.

INSPECTORS OF BRANCHES.

H. J. Lemon, Esq., and C. Sherring, Esq.

SECRETARY.—F. Clappison, Esq.

Head Office—21 Lombard street.

At the Half-yearly Meeting of the Proprietors, held on Thursday, the 4th August, 1864, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, the following Report, for the year ending the 30th June, 1864, was read by the Secretary.

WILLIAM CHAMPION JONES, Esq., in the Chair.

REPORT.

The Directors, in submitting to the Proprietors the balance sheet of the Bank for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864, have great pleasure in reporting that the net profit for the six months, after deducting all charges, amounts to £109,501 12s 4d, which, added to £16,668 3s 10d, brought forward from the last account, results in a total of £126,160 16s 2d.

Out of this sum the Directors have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. and a bonus of 10 per cent. for the half year, both free of income tax, amounting together to £104,443, leaving a balance of £21,726 16s 2d to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

The dividend and bonus will be payable at the Head Office, or at any of the Branches, on and after Monday, the 15th August.

BALANCE SHEET of the London and County Banking Company, June 30, 1864.

DR.		£ s d
To capital paid up		602,913 15 0
To reserve fund		192,918 15 0
To amount due by the bank for customers' balances, &c.	£9,299,871 7 4	
To liabilities on acceptances, circular notes, &c.	2,868,012 11 11	
		12,167,883 19 3
To profit and loss balance brought from last account	£16,668 3 10	
To gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	290,699 2 6	
		307,367 6 4
		13,361,078 15 7

CR.		£ s d
By cash on hand at head office and branches	£1,419,615 7 10	
By cash placed at call and at notice	1,041,771 6 0	
		2,461,386 13 10
Investments, viz.:—		
By Government and guaranteed stocks	£846,337 14 8	
By other stocks and securities	105,175 11 10	
		951,513 6 6
By discounted bills, and advances to customers in town and country		9,677,278 17 10
By freehold premises in Lombard street and Nicholas lane, freehold and leasehold property at the branches, with fixtures and fittings		121,634 11 7
By interest paid to customers		76,354 15 11
By salaries and all other expenses at head office and branches, including income tax on profits and salaries		72,315 9 11
		13,361,078 15 7

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.	£ s d
To interest paid to customers	76,354 15 11
To expenses as above	72,315 9 11
To rebate on bills not due, carried to new account	32,627 4 4
To dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year	39,166 2 6
To bonus of 10 per cent.	65,276 17 6
To balance carried forward	21,726 16 2
	307,367 6 4

CR.	£ s d
By balance brought forward from last account	16,668 3 10
By gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	290,699 2 6
	307,367 6 4

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing balance sheet, and have found the same to be correct,

(Signed) WILLIAM NORMAN, R. H. SWAINE, JOHN WRIGHT, } Auditors.

London and County Bank, 28th July, 1864.

The foregoing report having been read by the Secretary, the following resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted:—

1. That the report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the shareholders.

2. That the cordial thanks of this Meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to

Philip Patton Blyth, Esq.,
William Champion Jones, Esq., and
William Nicol, Esq., M.P.,

for their special services and indefatigable exertions in promoting the interests of the Bank, and that in grateful recognition thereof a sum of 1,500 guineas be applied to the purchase of plate, and presented to them as a testimonial from the shareholders of the London and County Bank.

3. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Board of Directors, for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Company.

4. That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to William M'Kewan, Esq., the General Manager, and also to the principal and other officers of the establishment, for the zeal and ability with which they have discharged their respective duties.

(Signed) W. CHAMPION JONES, Chairman.

The Chairman having quitted the chair, it was resolved, and carried unanimously—

5. That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be presented to William Champion Jones, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

(Signed) P. P. BLYTH, Deputy Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes.

(Signed) E. CLAPPISON, Secretary.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING

COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND on the Capital of the Company of 6 per cent., together with a Bonus of 10 per cent. for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1864, will be paid to the Proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21 Lombard street, or at any of the Company's Branch Banks, on and after Monday, the 15th inst.—By order of the Board,

W. M'KEWAN, General Manager.

21 Lombard street, August 4, 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK

OF INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN), Limited,—capital, £2,000,000; paid up, £400,000,—are now issuing Debentures at £95 for every £100, in sums of £20, £100, £500, and £1,000 each, payable to bearer, with Coupons attached for interest at 5 per cent., payable 1st January and 1st July. These Debentures are redeemable at par within 30 years, by half-yearly drawings, commencing 1st January, 1866, and are secured by the entire assets of the Company. All Debentures subscribed for before the 20th day of August will be entitled to the full amount of Coupon payable 1st January, 1865.—Applications to be made to the Secretary, 17 Change alley, E.C.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK

of INDIA LONDON, and CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up capital, £634,000. Reserve fund, £250,000.

Head office, 52 Threadneedle street, London, E.C.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Mauritius; issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland route, terms for which can be ascertained at the Head office in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian Securities; undertakes the safe custody of same, and the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, and other Moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives Money on Deposit, on which Interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head office, 52 Threadneedle street, London.

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

52 Threadneedle street, London, E.C.

ORIENTAL BANK

CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30th Aug., 1851.

Paid-up capital, £1,260,000; reserved fund, £262,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney, on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route. They undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the safe custody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies.

They also receive Deposits of £100 and upwards, repayable on a notice of 10 days, and allow interest thereon at 1 per cent. below the Bank of England minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but not rising above 5 per cent. Deposits subject to longer notices of repayment bear higher rates, which may be ascertained at their office.

Office hours 10 to 3. Saturdays, 10 to 2.

Threadneedle street, London, 1864.

THE LONDON AND NORTHERN

BANK (Limited).—Capital, £1,000,000.

Head Offices—2 Bank buildings, London.

Branches—Newcastle, Leeds, Huddersfield, and Sheffield.

Agencies—Morpeth, Alnwick, and Hexham.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

Current accounts opened at the branches with parties respectably introduced, and commercial bills discounted. The rates of discount and commission to be agreed upon.

Deposit accounts opened at the London office and branches, and interest at the current rate of the day allowed thereon.

Increased rates of interest allowed to trustees and others having large amounts to deposit for fixed periods.

Cheques not containing any fractional part of £10 may be drawn against these accounts.

Purchases and sales of stock, shares, &c., effected, and the dividends received; and every description of legitimate banking business transacted upon the most liberal terms.

The greatest facilities given for the transmission of money between London and the different branches.

Strong fire-proof rooms are provided for the safe custody of deeds and other valuable property belonging to the customers of the bank.

J. P. TURNER, General Manager.

THE LONDON ENGINEERING AND IRON SHIP-BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital £500,000 in 10,000 shares of £50 each. First issue of 5,000 shares, a large proportion of which are already applied for. Deposit £1 per share on application and £4 on allotment. First call and subsequent calls not exceeding £5 per share, and an interval of three months between each call.

DIRECTORS.

Rear-Admiral George G. Wellesley, C.B., 10 Wilton street, Grosvenor place (late Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy).
R. Russell Carew, Esq., 26 Westbourne terrace, Hyde Park (Director of the Oriental Financial Company).
Joseph Westwood, Esq. (Messrs Westwood, Baillie, and Co., Ship Builders and Engineers, London yard, Millwall).
John Brown, Esq., Culver's, Hadham, Herts (Director of the Maritime Credit Company).
Captain T. E. Symonds, R.N., 10 Adam street, Adelphi.
Robert Baillie, Esq. (Messrs Westwood, Baillie, and Co., Ship Builders and Engineers, London yard, Millwall).
J. E. Cole, Esq. (Messrs Grierson, Cole, and Co., Princes street, Mansion house).
Zerah Colburn, Esq., C.E., 7 Gloucester road, Regent's Park.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq., 50 Eaton square (Director of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan).
William Austin, Esq., 167 Adelaide road, Hampstead (Director of the Metropolitan Railway).

SOLICITORS.

Messrs Combe and Wainright, Staple inn, Holborn.

AUDITORS.

Messrs Cash and Edwards, Public Accountants, 13 Tokenhouse yard, E.C.

BANKERS.

The Alliance Bank, London, Liverpool, and Manchester.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

The Oriental Financial Corporation (Limited), 15 Leadenhall street.

BROKERS.

London—Messrs Sandeman and Dobree, 2 Royal Exchange buildings, E.C.
Liverpool—Messrs Taunton and Co.
Manchester and Halifax—Messrs Mewbern and Barker.

SECRETARY (pro tem)—A. Christy, Esq.
Temporary Offices—15 Leadenhall street, London, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and extending the well-known and valuable ship-building iron works and engineering business of Messrs Westwood, Baillie, and Co., London yard, Millwall, hitherto so successfully carried on by private enterprise.

It is a well-known fact that for some years past iron ship-building and engineering has been one of the most lucrative branches of industry in this country, and at the present moment most of the leading firms in the trade have in progress, or under offer, sufficient work to give them profitable employment for the next two or three years.

A provisional contract has been entered into by which the Directors have secured, under a very favourable arrangement, the entire business of Messrs Westwood, Baillie, and Co., including the whole of their ship-building yard, engineering premises, plant, tools, goodwill, and connection, as well as all benefits accruing from existing contracts, to be paid for partly in cash and partly in shares, on which shares no dividend shall be paid until the other shareholders shall have received a minimum dividend of 8 per cent. per annum.

Messrs Westwood and Baillie have consented to join the Board of direction, and to give their influence and experience to promote the success of the Company, and also, if desired by the Directors, to act as managers for a period of seven years, receiving moderate salary and a per centage on the net profits; but for the first twelve months they will give their services free of any remuneration. The entire staff of the firm will also be transferred under the arrangement referred to, so that the Company will enter immediately upon a business in full and profitable operation.

These premises, which cover about 13 acres of ground, are most complete, and admirably adapted for the production of every description of iron work.

The engineering shops are furnished with the most perfect modern machinery, and the steam hammers, forges, &c., are also in the best working condition. Many of the largest iron bridges in the world have also been constructed at these works, including nearly all those for the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and several for the East India Railway and Great India Peninsular Railway.

The ship-building yard possesses a frontage to the river Thames of about 700 feet, and there is sufficient space to lay down at one period upwards of 40,000 tons of shipping. In addition to other well-known vessels, Her Majesty's celebrated iron-clad frigate Resistance, upwards of 4,000 tons, was recently constructed at this yard.

It is scarcely necessary to point out the immense field which exists for the employment of capital in this business, owing to the enormous increase in the foreign trade of the country, the rapid substitution of iron for wood in the construction of both steam as well as sailing vessels, the recent establishment of numerous large ship-owning companies, &c.; while, owing to the revolution which iron-clad ships have effected in naval warfare, it has become necessary to reconstruct nearly all the navies in the world, the building of which vessels must be largely entrusted to such Companies as the present.

The articles and memorandum of association may be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained at the Oriental Financial Corporation (Limited); and of the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors of the Company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No. (To be retained by the Bankers.)

To the Directors of the London Engineering and Iron Ship-building Company (Limited),

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your bankers the sum £ , being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number; and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to me, subject to the conditions of the Articles of Association, and I agree to pay the further deposit (if any) payable on allotment, and to sign the Articles of Association of the Company when required; and I authorise you to insert my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Usual Signature .....
Name in full.....
Profession or business .....
Address.....
Date 1864 .....

THE LONDON ENGINEERING AND IRON SHIP-BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—No further applications for Shares in this Company will be received after Tuesday, the 9th inst., for London, and Wednesday, the 10th inst., for the country.—By order.

15 Leadenhall street, E.C., August 4th, 1864.

THE NATAL INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).—Incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1862." Capital £500,000, in 10,000 shares of £50 each. First issue 5,000 shares, of which upwards of one-half are already subscribed for. Deposit £1 per share on application, and £4 on allotment; subsequent calls not to exceed £5 per share, and at intervals of not less than three months. It is not proposed to call up more than £10 per share.

DIRECTORS.

W. J. Adams, Esq. (Messrs W. J. and A. W. Adams, late C. W. Adams). St Benet's place, Gracechurch street.
Geo. Lathom Browne, Esq., Director Cape Town Dock and Railway Company, Gresham House, Old Broad street.
J. Elin, Esq. (Director London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank), 7 Bishopsgate street within
Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Money (Director Credit Foncier of Mauritius), 9 Berkeley street, Berkeley square.
Sir W. Smith, Bart., Carlton Club, and Eardiston, Worcestershire.
E. Snell, Esq. (Messrs E. Snell and Co.), D'Urban, Natal.
H. Spicer, Esq. (Director of the London Bank of Scotland), Lombard street.
H. W. Spratt, Esq., Walbrook buildings, Walbrook.
F. Symons, Esq. (F. Symons and Co.), 64 Lower Thames street.
J. R. Thomson, jun., Esq. (Messrs J. R. Thomson and Co.), St Peter's chambers, Cornhill.
D. Wilson, Esq. (Messrs Wilson, Worcester, and Co.), 79 Cannon street.

BANKERS.

London—The Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), Nicholas lane, Lombard street.
Natal—London and South African Bank.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

The Credit Mobilier (Limited), 80 Lombard street.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs Newbon, Evans, and Co., Nicholas lane.
Messrs Phillips and Son, Abchurch lane.

BROKERS.

Messrs Field, Son, and Wood, 9 Warnford court, Throgmorton street.
Messrs Spencer and Norton, 22 Throgmorton street.

AUDITORS.

James Maurice, Esq., 24 Old Jewry.
George H. Pering, Esq., 26 Sussex square, Hyde Park.

SECRETARY—C. Grabham, Esq.

Temporary Offices—18 King's Arms yard, Moorgate street.

This Company is established for the purpose of assisting in the development of the resources of the colony of Natal and the British possessions adjacent, by affording a safe medium for the investment of capital in mortgage and other securities; the rapidly augmenting prosperity of the colony and the increasing value of land creating a constant demand for advances, which this Company proposes to supply.

The business of the Company will comprise:—

1. The lending and investment in the colony, at colonial interest of money obtained upon debentures or deposits in this country.

2. The acquisition, development, and re-sale of lands as favourable opportunities offer, and affording assistance to owners or occupiers for substantial improvements.

3. The promotion of public works, and conducting financial operations generally.

4. The transaction of all kinds of agency business, and the management of estates for absentees and others.

It is not proposed to call up more than £10 per share: the profits of the Company will be mainly derived from the use of capital obtained in this country by the issue of debentures. The rate of interest in the colony ranges from 10 to 12 per cent., leaving a large margin of profit on the capital employed, equivalent of itself to a good dividend on the paid-up capital; independent of which, however, advances will be made on conditions which will secure other advantages to the Company.

As a trust company there is a wide field for the Company's operations, and the following statement of the selling prices of shares in existing companies in Natal or the Cape of Good Hope will show the profitable nature of this business:—

Name of Company.	Paid up. £	s		Selling Prices £	s
Board of Executors.....	200	0	.....	350	0
Association for Administering Estates	187	10	.....	373	0
General Estate, &c.....	200	0	.....	252	0
Port Elizabeth Guardian and Trust	1	10	.....	3	15
Natal Assurance and Trust Company	5	0	.....	6	10

The Directors are satisfied that from the above sources a large return on the paid-up capital of the Company is to be derived, free from any element of speculation.

The progress of the colony during the last ten years has been remarkable, and there is every reason to anticipate even a more rapid advancement in the future. The following statistics will show how greatly the resources of the colony have increased during the period referred to:—

	1853.		1863.
Area of land in cultivation...acres	3,315	...	53,920
Average value of land in county of Pietermaritzburg....per acre	4s to 5s	...	30s to 35s
Number of horned cattle and sheep in colony.....head	188,330	...	499,185
Total value of exports .....£	36,792	...	165,000
Total value of imports.....	98,838	...	465,000
Revenue	28,648	...	112,000

During the last two or three years large tracts of land have been planted with sugar, coffee, cotton, &c., and the success which has attended these plantations cannot fail to stimulate the growth of these products throughout the colony.

The articles and memorandum of association may be seen at the offices of the Company.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained from the Secretary, Solicitors, or Brokers of the Company.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Natal Investment Company (Limited).

Gentlemen.—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ I hereby request you to allot me shares in the above-named Company, and I agree to accept that number of shares, or any less number that you may allot me, subject to the Articles of Association: and I hereby agree to become a member of the Company, and authorise you to enter my name upon the register of members of the Company in respect of the shares which may be so allotted to me.

Name in full .....
Address in full.....
Profession or description .....
Date .....
Signature .....

THE NATAL INSVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).

Notice is hereby given that the LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this Company will be CLOSED on Tuesday the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock for London, and on Wednesday the 10th inst., for the country.

C. GRABHAM, Secretary.

18 Kings Arms' yard, Moorgate street, August 5, 1864.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE and MARINE ENGINEERING.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have determined, after communication with the Admiralty and the Institute of Naval Architects, to open at South Kensington a School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

The School is for the instruction not only of Admiralty pupils from the Royal Dockyards and officers of the Royal Navy, but also for the use of Naval Architects and Ship-builders in wood and iron, Marine Engineers, Foremen of Works, Shipwrights, and the public generally.

The Admiralty have deposited their collection of naval models at the South Kensington Museum, and the Lords trust that the private shipbuilders of the country will give their assistance in rendering the collection more complete.

The School will have a yearly Session at South Kensington of six months, from November to April. It will open early in November next.

When the School is not open, arrangements will be made, if possible, for study in the Royal Dockyard and in private yards.

ADMISSION.

The fee for the full course of instruction will be £25 for each session of six months, or £60 for the course of three years. The public will be admitted to the full corresponding courses of lectures on payment of a fee of £5, or to each separate course for fees which will be hereafter determined. So long as there is room in the School, the public will also have the opportunity of attending any of the separate classes of instruction on the payment of proportionate fees.

Four free studentships will be given in competition, if qualified candidates come up, and to the two best of these, Scholarships of £50 per annum.

Information as to the subjects of competitive examination will be forwarded on application.

The competition this year will take place early in November, at a time to be hereafter announced. The syllabuses of the subjects, except practical shipbuilding, are given in the Directories for Science and Navigation Schools.

DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES.

Diplomas will be given to all persons, whether they have received their instruction at the School or not who pass the final examinations of the School, provided that they give satisfactory evidence of having gone through the course of practical work recommended by the Council of the Institute of Naval Architects. These diplomas will be of two grades, according to the success of the candidate in the examination, the title of the higher grade being Fellow, and of the lower Graduate, of the Royal School of Naval Architecture. Certificates for success in special subjects, and prizes also, will be given to the students at the end of the session.

The Rev J. Woolley, LL.D., has been appointed, with the concurrence of the Admiralty, Inspector-General and Director of Studies, and Mr C. W. Merrifield, F.R.S., Principal, of the Royal School of Naval Architecture.

The Principal will be directed to afford any information in his power to parents and guardians respecting the board and lodging of those who desire to reside in the neighbourhood. It must, however, be distinctly understood that the Department takes no responsibility in the matter.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, W.

By order of the
Committee of Council on Education.